All for Greater East Asia,
Makes a Greater East Asia
for All

Nippon Times

Wartime Is Worktime,
Fight, Fight, Fight and
Win

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CONDOLENCES ARE EXPRESSED BY OUR ALLIES

Foremost Statesmen and Naval Leaders Send Messages on Eve of State Funeral

BROADCAST FRIDAY EVENING

Doenitz Says German People Will Look Up to Yamamoto As Glorious Example

The foremost statesmen and naval leaders of Japan's allies addressed messages of condolence to the Japanese people over the radio Friday evening, on the eve of the State funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Among the speakers were Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo. Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of the Chinese Republic, Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, commander-in-chief of the German Navy, and Admiral Ubertis, Chief of the Italian Naval Press Department.

Death Not In Vain

The heroic death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto has not been in vain because not only the people of Japan but also the German people will look up to him as a glorious example in their common war for the establishment of a just, new world order, Grand Admiral Doenitz declared in his message.

The German naval leader said:

"On the eve of the State funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the German Navy expresses its heartfelt condolence to the people of Japan in the fullest spirit of a comrade.

"Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto is no more. But his immortal deeds will forever adorn the pages of Japanese history.

Spiritual Successor to Togo

"The late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, victor of the Battle of Tsushima, has found in the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto his most sublime spiritual successor.

"Exactly as Fleet-Admiral Togo did, Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto by dint of the superb fighting spirit innate in the Japanese nation, inflicted a thorough defeat on the enemy of his country and bore down the resistance of the enemy forces.

"The great achievement of having liberated Greater East Asia from the foreign yoke can be attributed to the late great naval hero.

"Since not only the Japanese people but also the people of Germany will look up to him as a glorious example in continuing the struggle to establish a just, new world order with the indomitable will and heroic courage that will never fail until the final victory is won, the death of the late Fleet-Admiral has not been in vain.

"With this call to the Japanese people, I send my words of condolence on the occasion of the State funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, full of the comradely spirit."

FALSEHOOD PROVED OF ATTLEE FIGURES

Deceit Regarding War Casualties Exposed

British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee gave detailed reports on the casualties suffered by the British forces since the outbreak of the European hostilities on Tuesday in the House of Commons, but since then, numerous rectifications have been made by the independent governments of Australia and New Zealand, plainly exposing the random and deceiving statistics announced by Attlee, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

Attlee claimed that 107,891 British soldiers were taken prisoner during the three years since the outbreak of the European hostilities, but according to German authorities, more than 150,000 British soldiers fell into the hands of the Axis forces up to August 15, 1942. It is needless to say that this figure has greatly increased since that time.

Davies Makes Report

Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, called on Roosevelt at the White House on Thursday, and after presenting Premier Josef Stalin's reply, he reported on his mission to the Soviet capital, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Grand Mass Slated By Honganji Temples For Fleet-Admiral

With the State funeral going on in the nation's capital, the East and West Honganji Temples in Kyoto will hold solemn mass for Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto at 10 a.m. today with every one of the priests attending. On Sunday at 10 a.m. the West Honganji will hold a meeting at the Newspaper Building in Kyoto, calling on the 760,000 Sunday school pupils and orphanages throughout the nation and its branch temples to further their fighting will to destroy America and Britain. Also on Sunday the East Honganji and its branches throughout Japan will start a campaign to raise castor-oil plants within temple grounds.

YAMAMOTO'S SOUL CONDOLED BY GOTO

Message Offered to Late Fleet-Admiral on Behalf of Rule Aid Body

On the occasion of the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, on behalf of the Association, offered a message of condolence to the soul of the departed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

The message follows in full:

On the occasion of the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Senior Grade of the Third Court rank, the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, I offer this message on behalf of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to the soul of the deceased.

Your Excellency's great service to the nation in many important posts can never be fully appreciated. As a delegate to the London Naval Disarmament Conference, Your Excellency greatly exalted the prestige of Japan before the eyes of the foreign powers, and, as the head of the Naval Aviation Headquarters, never spared efforts in training and strengthening the Naval air forces, and later in the post of Navy Vice-Minister Your Excellency supported the Navy Minister tremendously in carrying out the complicated administration.

In 1939 being installed in the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Your Excellency shouldered the weighty responsibility for naval warfare. With the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, Your Excellency led the Imperial Navy Forces to the wide expanse of the seas. In successive battles, the Battles of Hawaii and off Malai, and countless others in the Southwestern Pacific, in the Aleutians and in the wide area between the west of Japan Proper and the African coast, Japan has scored unprecedentedly glorious victories.

All victories are attributed to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. However Your Excellency's achievements in resorting to cautious strategy and in directing general warfare, thus enabling the Imperial Naval Forces to play their part fully and successfully have no parallel in the history of the world. The 100,000,000 subjects of Japan can never fully express their gratitude and appreciation.

Your Excellency must have met death contentedly and happily while directing the general strategic operations on the front line, because nothing is more honorable than to die in action, for warriors.

The announcement of the death of Your Excellency coming to the knowledge of the Throne, His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to admit you into the Supreme War Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals and to honor you with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, and atop of all, with the State Funeral, in recognition of Your Excellency's meritorious achievements. I am sure that the soul of Your Excellency is filled with awe and trepidation for the great honor accorded to Your Excellency.

The 100,000,000 Japanese are feeling most regretful over the death of Your Excellency and their morale and fighting spirit is more than bolstered, a fact which will sufficiently console Your Excellency's soul.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in faithfully following the great spirit bequeathed by Your Excellency, has solemnly pledged to solidify the wartime structure and to further strengthen the fighting spirit of the people, thus enabling Japan to exert total power for the successful execution of the current war.

TOJO EXHORTS RULE-AID BODY IN WAR EFFORT

Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association Told Nobody Can Be Idle

TRIBUTE PAID TO YAMAMOTO

Organization's Greater Cooperation to Bolster Fighting Power Asked

Exhorting every Japanese to heighten his fighting consciousness, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his address at the noon banquet following the plenary session of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association Friday at the Greater East Asia Hall, declared that there should remain not one idle person and not one wasted second.

In this speech Prime Minister Tojo paid the highest tribute to the memory of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and to the heroic defenders of Attu and urged every Japanese behind the lines to overcome all obstacles in the way in firm conviction of victory and to dedicate himself to the task of strengthening the fighting power of the nation.

The highlights of Prime Minister General Tojo's speech follow:

"In the one year and some months that have passed since the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association in May last year, the Association, in full cognizance of its onerous responsibilities as the crystallized political force of the nation, has faithfully conveyed the will of the people to the Government, has contributed much to the enforcement of Government policies by the contribution of many valuable recommendations for increasing the fighting strength of the nation and has, through the Diet, expressed to the world the fiery fighting spirit of the Japanese people. In this way the Association has most ably fulfilled its mission, for which I render my sincerest thanks to you, gentlemen, who are now here assembled.

"The war has literally entered a phase of decisive warfare and, as had been expected, it has developed many grim aspects. The valiant death of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto at the head of his officers and men at the foremost line and the magnificent last stand of the defenders of Attu irresistibly have brought tears to our eyes and must have moved the most callous fiend. We the people behind the lines must bolster our conviction of inevitable victory the more so as difficulties in our way increase. We must make the sentiments of the officers and men at the front our own and dedicate ourselves to the task of strengthening the fighting power of the nation.

"Of course, a single idle person behind the lines or a single wasted second would at once exercise far-reaching effects on the operations of the officers and men at the front. Such is the solemn reality that we are facing at this momentous stage of the war.

"Such being the case, the Government intends to push the prosecution of war at the head of the people, animated by the conviction of certain victory.

"I hope that you will strive harder than ever in the cause of unifying and crystallizing the political force of the nation for decisive warfare and continue to give greater and greater cooperation to the Government for heightening the fighting consciousness of the people and increasing the fighting strength of the nation."

PEYEFF REACHES NANKING

Bulgarian Envoy to Present Credentials to President Wang

Domei

NANKING, June 4.—Yanco Peyeff, Bulgarian Minister to Japan, who is concurrently Bulgarian Minister to China, arrived here this afternoon from Tokyo via North China.

The Bulgarian Minister is scheduled to present his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei on June 7.

It is recalled that Bulgaria recognized the National Government on July 1, 1941, simultaneously with Germany and Italy.

The Imperial Funeral Address conferred on the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank, the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite.

Performing your duties with composure and determination, you accomplished your great task to perfection.

The generosity and magnanimity which were part of your character won for you the confidence of the people.

Your behavior was without blemish, and in your contact with other persons, you were always genial and warm.

When you were engaged in naval affairs you devoted yourself unstintedly to the cause of aviation, and when you participated in naval administration you gave your wisdom and tact to the military enhancement of the nation.

Armed with a thorough knowledge of conditions at home and in foreign countries, you directed the operations of the Fleet with unerring strategy, and by means of daring tactics you forestalled the enemy, thus achieving victory.

In the brief space of one year since this War began, you carried out brilliant exploits eight times, and secured the mastery of both the sea and air for thousands of miles.

You, the Star of the Navy, fell suddenly in the midst of battle, and your noble end has no parallel. We are profoundly grieved over your death, and hereby dispatch Our Messenger with gifts to condole you on your death.

Spirit of Yamamoto Identical With Spirit of Togo and Kato

Scribe in Undisclosed Base Tells of Solemn Ceremony Held for Late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto

By MICHITARO TAKEDA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT UNDISCLOSED BASE—The spirit of Yamamoto lives. The spirit of Togo, in the form of the spirit of Yamamoto, lives in the Imperial Navy. I now know by experience how true this is. Great was the shock of the navy men on the front line as they learned of the death of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. The news of the Commander-in-Chief's heroic death caused a storm of indignation against the enemy among the Navy Airmen who had just returned from combats in which they had shot down enemy planes.

The notes of "Umi Yukaba," came drifting over the radio following the announcement by Imperial Headquarters of Admiral Yamamoto's death in action. In the silence I seemed to hear the officers and men about me vow to themselves to serve the State to their seventh life.

A ceremony for comforting the spirit of the Commander-in-Chief was held on the day the hero's remains were to be taken back home.

"The function was not suffered to interfere with the daily training. As the services were going on planes were seen flying in practice over the place as though nothing was the matter.

"The result of this was that the ceremony, simple yet solemn as befitting a function on the first line, was attended only by the Commander, his staff members, and airmen who had no practice flying to do that day.

"I wondered why the Navy, where the greatest discipline is required of every officer and man and where there is a great distinction between ranks, should have displayed so small an interest in the ceremony of comforting the spirit of a Commander-in-Chief as to have suffered it to be performed in the presence of a very limited number of men. The answer I got was:

"If we were neglectful of our training we would be scolded by Togo-san and Yamamoto-san."

I had never before been struck with greater awe in the face of the spirit of the Imperial Navy.

It will be recalled that there was the usual training among the men of the fleet about 10 years ago on June 5 when the State funeral of Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, was held.

It was the late Fleet-Admiral Togo who encouraged the officers and men of the fleet by saying that he did not think that there were restrictions on training although there might be ones on ships.

No navy man could have comforted the spirit of Fleet-Admiral Togo on the day of his State funeral better than by putting themselves to training as usual.

Is it not that the spirit of Togo is the spirit of Kato? Is it not that the spirit of Togo today is nothing else than the spirit of Yamamoto? It is because the spirit of Togo in the shape of the spirit of Yamamoto was alive in the entire Navy that the Imperial Navy Forces were able to accomplish the great achievements which began with the victories at Pearl Harbor and off Malai. The spirit of Yamamoto now is embodied in the new Commander-in-Chief, that is in the entire fleet.

On a certain day of April Navy airmen went into action, after having been seen off by Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto. These fliers draw encouragement from the memory of the scene.

A violent squall had come on. The Commander-in-Chief came along a bad muddy road. He stood in a shed before the airmen about to go

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Today's Press Comments

Saturday, June 5, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Marching in the Funeral Cortege Of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—The State funeral with which the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto has been honored will be held in Hibiya Park today. According to Article Three of the regulations governing State funerals, the honor of a State funeral will be granted to persons who have died after serving the State with great distinction. The persons who have been honored with a State funeral since the Meiji Restoration were all of them those who were looked up to as the pillars of the State while they were alive.

The Imperial Address which has been conferred upon the late Fleet-Admiral is appreciative of the highly distinguished services which were rendered by him to the State. It is impossible to conceive of a greater honor done to a sailor.

The heroic death of the Fleet-Admiral has caused a stir throughout the nation. It has inspired the people of the Empire to greater heights of resolution not to stop until the enemy has been beaten and crushed. We trust that the spirit of the Fleet-Admiral will be embodied in the nation and live there for ever.

Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's Spirit

ASAHI—The State funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto will be held solemnly at the grounds at Hibiya today. The one hundred million people of the nation mourn his passing but at the same time are again reminded of his eternally undimmable exploits and meritorious services, and they further their belief in his supreme spirit of pure loyalty.

At the report of the Fleet-Admiral's death in action, the people at first were moved to severe grief and overpowering sorrow. But that was only for a moment. The people rose as one in crying not to make the Fleet-Admiral's death have been in vain, to live in the Fleet-Admiral's spirit. The bitter feeling of hate against the enemy burned with searing intensity and the determination not to cease until America and Brit-

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NATION TO PAY TRIBUTE TO NAVAL HERO TODAY; STATE FUNERAL SLATED

Rites for Late Fleet-Admiral to Be Held At Hibiya Park

IMPERIAL GIFTS MADE

Silent Prayer Will Be Observed Throughout the Country At 10:50 A.M.

All eyes of the nation today will be focussed on the State funeral to be held this morning at Hibiya Park for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet who died gallantly in action on the foremost fighting line in the South Pacific.

The entire nation will pause in silent prayer at 10:50 a.m. to pay tribute to the late Fleet-Admiral.

All preparations were completed on Friday for the State funeral. The funeral procession will leave the Navy Club in Shiba at 8:50 a.m. and arrive at the Funeral Hall in Hibiya at 9:45 a.m.

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to send Chamberlain Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji as Messenger to the Navy Club at 2:10 p.m. on Friday and to confer gifts to the soul of the late Fleet-Admiral. A gracious Imperial Funeral Address in appreciation of the Fleet-Admiral's brilliant exploits also was conferred in memory of the gallant dead. The Imperial Messenger respectfully read the Address in front of the altar of the Fleet-Admiral.

Leaves for Navy Club

The Imperial Messenger left the Navy Club at 2:25 p.m.

The gracious Imperial Funeral Address was announced by the Imperial Household Department the same afternoon.

At 2:30 p.m. Her Majesty the Empress' Messenger arrived with an Imperial Grant for funeral expenses and Imperial offerings, and was followed by Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's Messenger at 2:50 p.m.

In the morning a rehearsal was held for the State funeral. At 8:50 a.m. the procession left the Navy Club with the Navy Band playing the funeral march, and with General Kenji Doihara, commander of all the armed forces who will take part in the funeral, taking charge. The procession, with the gun carriage which will carry the urn containing the ashes of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto today guarded by officers and men of the Army and Navy, took the same route it will take this morning, turning left out of the main gate of the Navy Club, down the street to Kamiya-cho, passing through Nishikubotomoe-cho and Toranomon, turning right at the Navy Minister's official residence to Uchisaiwai-cho and to the Funeral Hall at Hibiya, where it arrived at 9:45 a.m. The rehearsal at the Funeral Hall was over at 10:20 a.m.

In the evening, beginning at 8:00 p.m. the last of the rites preceding the State funeral was held at the Navy Club. Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, Chief Ritualist of the Funeral, Chief Mourner Yoshimasa Yamamoto worshipped at the altar following the reading of a funeral address by Chief Priest Admiral Shiozawa. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the bamboo screen before the altar was lowered, thus awaiting only the arrival of the time for the State funeral.

Work Is Completed

The work on the Funeral Hall at Hibiya, practically completed on Thursday, was fully finished with the raising of black and white curtains on four sides of the funeral grounds. On the ground within the funeral compounds was placed white sand, which, together with the spring foliage setting off the Funeral Hall, added further purity and solemnity to the surroundings. The seats for those attending the funeral, and placards to show them their places were also placed in their places.

All preparations for the control of traffic during the State funeral were also completed on Friday by the Metropolitan Police. The police of the seven districts of Toriizaka, Sugamo, Marunouchi, Motofuji, Kojimachi, Tsukiji and Atago will have the mission of handling waves of humanity who will line the route of the funeral procession and

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Late Fleet-Admiral Honored

The photo shows the Imperial Messenger, Chamberlain Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji (left), arriving at the Navy Club on Friday afternoon to present gifts from His Majesty the Emperor to the soul of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Receiving of State Funeral By Subjects Highest Honor

Only 11 in History of Modern Japan Have Been Accorded Supreme Honor—Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Is Twelfth Recipient

A State funeral granted to a subject of Japan is the highest honor. Excepting those conferred on members of the Imperial Family, there have been, in the history of modern Japan, only 11 State funerals accorded subjects of the nation, and the present State funeral of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto brings the number up to 12.

Dr. Tokujiro Kanamori, former President of the Legislation Bureau, explains the State Funeral Ordinance as follows:

"The State funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto will be solemnly held on June 5 amid the sorrow of all the Japanese people. Under the impending decisive war with the enemy, the event will deeply affect the hundred million people of Japan who are ever strengthening their will to fight, particularly stimulated by the exalted death-in-action of the late Fleet-Admiral.

"Ever since Prince Tomomi Iwakura was granted the first State funeral in 1887 as a veteran statesman, excepting those of the members of the Imperial Family, two court nobles including Prince Iwakura, three feudal lords, three statesmen and two Army leaders have been granted State funerals. In the Navy, following Fleet-Admiral Togo, Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto is the second person to enjoy that honor, equaling the number of Navy men thus honored with that in the Army.

First Instance

"However, in the past there has been no one granted a State funeral for dying on the foremost battle front as has been Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto. The present State funeral is especially pregnant with meaning, as a great transition in the history of Japan and the direction of national developments seems to be manifested in the event.

"Those who were granted State funerals during the Meiji era were Hisamitsu Shimazu and Tadayoshi Shimazu, Motonori Mori, and two court nobles Tomomi Iwakura and Sanetomi Sanjo, all of whom had rendered meritorious services toward the Restoration, while among the statesmen Prince Hirobumi Ito was the recipient of the honor. Judging from the fact that these were all eminent men who had rendered their services to the restoration of the Imperial Rule, it is plain that in those days the national emphasis was laid on the organizaion of internal affairs.

"After these men, in the Taisho era Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, and Field-Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, and in the Showa era Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Prince Kimmochi Saionji, and following him Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, all except Prince Saionji who died at a ripe old age, were military leaders of distinguished merits. And the recollection of the meritorious services rendered by these military leaders alone gives us insight to the fact that our national fortunes are rising in the world.

Meaning of State Funeral

"Then what is meant by a State funeral? In the dictionaries it is given as a funeral whose service expenses are paid out of the national treasury. But this definition is derived only from the result or the external aspect of the thing. The true meaning of a State funeral is the expression of the deep sorrow felt by the nation as a whole. However, since it is a funeral conducted on a nation-wide scale, it naturally results in the nation assuming responsibilities for the expenses as well as for the service.

"Then, too, a State funeral is generally associated with a subject of the nation, but in truth it was originally connected with an especially designated member of the Imperial Household, a State funeral for a subject being a special case.

"The State funeral code was not unified until the State Funeral Ordinance was enacted in 1926, but since then the fundamental rules have been explicitly stated. According to the provisions of the Ordinance, there are two cases in which State funerals are conferred. One is the case in which a State funeral is provided as a matter of the right of the deceased, and the other is the case in which it is granted by special consideration.

State Funerals By Right

"Cases of State funerals by right of the deceased are those in which nation-wide mourning is prescribed in accordance with Article 1 of the Ordinance. Article 2 of the same Ordinance provides for State fun-

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SAKAI URGES PEOPLE FOR GREATER POWER

Declares Everyone Must Follow Will of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto to Propel War

Unstintedly lauding the character and achievements of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, and commenting on the unique cooperation between the Army and the Navy, Lieutenant-General Koji Sakai, in an article in the Mainichi, urges the people on to further efforts for winning the final victory in the war.

Lieutenant-General Sakai's article follows:

Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto has met his death most gallantly on the battlefield. As a pillar of the Imperial Navy, he was placed in a high position and guided by the August Will of His Imperial Majesty from above, and gathering in his person the respect of the entire Navy as well as the deep trust of the people, he achieved glorious results in the year and a half that elapsed since the outbreak of the war. With such a heavy responsibility upon his shoulders, he exposed himself to the dangers of the battlefield, and laid down his own life for his nation. For this noble spirit and brave example, the officers and men of the Imperial Navy as well as the people feel a deep gratitude and a sublime inspiration.

The death of the Fleet-Admiral is sorrowful but I have no doubt that this gratitude and the inspiration of the nation will instill in us a still greater offensive power, and will bring about a great forward stride in the total power of the nation. And only in such a way can we be guided by the spirit of the Imperial Rescript and condole the spirit of the deceased Fleet-Admiral.

We have been told that the great Emperor Meiji said that the Army and Navy are like the two wheels of a chariot.

Modern war is a total war. It is a war in which a nation's spiritual as well as material total power is brought into play. How great an advantage a country having an incomparable national structure like Japan has in this war of total power goes without saying. And in the field of armed warfare, having His Majesty the Emperor as the Generalissimo and with the Army and Navy united in close cooperation, we have the advantage that no other nation in the world has in offering up the fidelity of the subjects.

Turning our eyes to the situation in the War of Greater East Asia, we find that Japan is fighting in an area with a diameter of nearly 10,000 kilometers. Furthermore, half of this enormous battlefield is a vast ocean while the other half is the great Asiatic Continent. Such a strategic position demands an armed warfare that is entirely different from the European battlefronts. In other words, the armed warfare of the War of Greater East Asia demands the united efforts of the Army and Navy.

Although the cooperation between the Army and Navy during the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars was faultless, there was in the field of technicalities something to be learned. And as we view the united operations of the Navy and the Army with Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto as the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet ever since the outbreak of the war, we cannot help but feel deep gratitude and esteem when we recollect the great sea battles at Hawaii and off Malai at the beginning of the war, and many other sea battles ever since.

Yet the war situation of the future is still more important. We soldiers must carry on the will of the late Fleet-Admiral more resolutely, and from the military leaders above to a soldier and a seaman on the battle front, manifest our fidelity to the cause, and cooperating with each other in perfect accord, devote ourselves to the effective display of total power. I believe that we are doing all these things.

However, armed warfare alone is not sufficient. There must be concert between political and military strategy; between armed power and the national resource. With these working smoothly, making the spirit of the officers and men of the Army and Navy on the battle fronts our own, we must strengthen our unity and ever be alert in promoting a close affinity among ourselves.

In this respect recollecting the great achievements left by Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto we must pledge ourselves to further efforts.

Only thus, I believe, can we condole the heroic spirit of late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and realize the spirit embodied in the Imperial Rescript.

Egypt Recognizes Negus

The Egyptian Government gave formal recognition to the Negus regime in Ethiopia, and has established an Egyptian Legation in Addis Ababa, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Imperial Sanction Granted Prince Kuni To Become Subject

The descent of His Imperial Highness Prince Norihiko Kuni, third son of the late Prince Taka Kuni, to the status of a subject in the near future upon Imperial sanction was revealed in an announcement of the Imperial Household Department Friday. On His Imperial Highness' descent to a subject, he will establish a family with titled nobility awarded to him. His Imperial Highness worshipped at the three sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace on Friday morning. Then, His Imperial Highness was received in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. Later, His Imperial Highness was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress Dowager.

THAILAND FACTORIES HUM WITH ACTIVITY

Making Progress in Attaining Self-Sufficiency in Light Industries

Domei

BANGKOK, June 4.—Emphasis laid on light industries by the Thai Government is steadily bringing the country to a level of self-sufficiency in daily necessities. At the same time, efforts are being exerted by the Government and agrarian communities of the country to solidify its position as a supplier of foodstuff to other regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

According to a recent announcement of the Ministry of Industry which was organized a year ago, the remarkable development of Thailand's light industries was revealed, particularly with regard to those of spinning, paper and sugar manufactures.

The manufacture of tires and tubes for bicycles was also started for the first time in the history of industry of this country. According to the Industry Ministry, in durability and other respects, the tires and tubes are superior to those hitherto imported. Moreover, the industry can offer the goods at lower prices.

Also indicative of the rapid development of home production is the manufacture of tooth-brushes and hats. The manufacture of these goods was started on an experimental basis in the beginning of this year under the guidance of the Industry Ministry, and is proving to be a success.

In Thailand today, old methods of farming were discarded and instead improved, intensive agriculture has been accepted. The Government, fully recognizing the importance of the position Thailand occupies as a supplier of rice to other regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, is encouraging rice cultivation and other crops on a scientific basis.

Worthy of mention is the fact that the sound policy of the Government brought the economic conditions of the country on a sound basis. At the same time Japanese goods are proving very popular in Thailand.

ULTIMATUM ISSUED BY F.D.R. TO MINERS

Workers Ordered Back to Pits By June 7—Drastic Steps Threatened Otherwise

No settlement had been seen of the American coal mine strike up to Thursday evening, when President Roosevelt in an address to the miners from the White House through Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes ordered them to return to work by June 7, failing which he was expected to take drastic steps in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the army and navy, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated June 3.

Roosevelt's statement said that in a strike called as a challenge of American coal miners to the United States the greater part of the country's coal mines had been closed. He therefore had instructed Secretary of the Interior Ickes to take measures for the reopening of the mines as representative of the Government which possesses the mines. Ickes will operate the mines in accordance with the articles of the old contract which have been prolonged in accordance with the instructions of the National War Labor Board and the new terms approved by the Board and clarified by it on May 25.

Roosevelt's Statement

"I order and instruct in my capacity of President and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy all coal miners who are not working to return to work by Monday, June 7, 1943," Roosevelt stated. "I must point out to you, miners of America that it is your duty to work at your mines, just as it is the duty of your sons and brothers to fight at the front. As soon as you return to work, the settlement of the dispute between miners and mine owners will be undertaken at once by the Labor Board in accordance with the usage and procedures governing such cases."

The presidential order was issued to 530,000 mine workers now on strike, after Roosevelt had seen Ickes, War Mobilization Administrator James S. Byrnes, leading officials of the National War Labor Board and others.

Complete secrecy was maintained as to the nature of the discussions that lasted one hour and 45 minutes. Already on June 2 the War Labor Board had ordered both labor and capital to halt negotiations as it could not accept any agreement reached under a strike and stated that it would ask the President for his direct settlement of the dispute. Thus the matter has become an issue between Roosevelt and John Lewis, chairman of the United Mine Workers of America.

Points Out Laws' Violation

On receipt of the news of the Government's decision Thursday, Lewis issued a statement saying that the right to collective negotiation is one that is guaranteed by the labor laws of the land and the action of the Labor Board constitutes violation of those laws.

Lewis even hinted at an impeachment of the Labor Board and settlement of the dispute in court. Roosevelt, however, is understood to be supporting the Board to the last. It is believed that he will promise a "square deal" to the workers if they return to work, but he will not concede anything in regard to the wage question so long as they remain on strike. Meanwhile he is expected to hold armed force in readiness as a last resort.

Meanwhile, Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, lamented that unless coal was forthcoming to the iron foundries the production of steel for manufacturing arms would be markedly lowered by the end of the week. Fuel economies are already being discussed in Washington circles.

Japanese and French Doctors Describe Methods of Eliminating Malaria Fever

In view of the urgency of getting rid of malarial mosquitoes while they are still in the larva stage, in order to prevent the spreading of malaria, Dr. Henri Galliard, President of the Hanoi Medical College, and well-known authority on malaria and dengue fever who had been sojourning in Japan as exchange professor, and Dr. Shintaro Ishii of the Epidemic Research Institute recommended some prevention measures. Dr. Galliard recently returned to French Indo-China.

During his stay here, Dr. Galliard commented as follows: "Quinine can rescue malaria patients from death, but the same medicine cannot make anyone immune to malaria epidemic. Moreover, it is ineffective in way of preventing healthy persons from malaria attacks. The best way to prevent the spreading of malaria and dengue epidemics is to kill all the anopheles mosquitoes, carriers of malaria and dengue fever, while they are still in the larva stage.

"In Italy, swamps, ponds and marshes have been filled in with earth as the Government project of annihilating malarial mosquitoes. In Japan, too, with the increase of intercourses with the Southern Regions, proper measures must be quickly undertaken to prevent unnecessary spread of malaria and dengue fever.

Then Dr. Galliard continued suggesting some measures for prevention by stating, "Everyone must mind drainage in his neighboring area. Puddles whenever found must be immediately drained and the water in trows and basins must be changed as often as possible. To kill larva, oil or crude petroleum is effective and as positive measure raising of fresh-water fish is advisable."

Dr. Ishi showing over thousands of mosquito larvae he has scooped up from a water trow stated that May is the time to kill all the larvae. Then he further pointed out three prevention measures, first, to pour oil or raise gold-fish in trows and to change the water often; secondly, to take care not to leave puddles in gardens or under the floor and not to leave rain water in flowerpots and empty cans, and lastly to raise fish in ponds and marshes.

He then particularly stressed the importance of changing the water in trows at least once a week and on the occasion of changing to wash them both outside and inside so as not to leave any larva adhering to the trows.

PROCESS OF MAKING TANNIN DISCOVERED

Inouye Obtains 'Ersatz' From Coconut Oil

Greatly contributing to the leather industry under wartime, Dr. Yoshiyuki Inouye, Professor of the Agricultural Department of Kyoto Imperial University, after extensive experiments has succeeded in obtaining synthetic tannin from coconut oil through special chemical process, a Domei dispatch from Osaka revealed on Thursday.

Since the suspension of importation of tannin chrome from Paraguay and Capetown due to the outbreak of the current war, authorities concerned had been engaged in finding a substitute for tannin which is indispensable for the curing of leather and for important war purposes.

With this success, deer and buffalo hides which are abundant in the Southern Regions will be fully utilized for war purposes.

The result of this successful research will be made public at the lecture meeting of the Chemical Research Institute of Kyoto Imperial University to be held at the Chuo Denki Club in Osaka in June 12.

EFFORTS PLEDGED BY LITERARY BODY

Vows Service to State In Own Field

The first general meeting of the Dai Nippon Genron Hokoku Kai (Association for Service to the State through Speech and Press) was held at the Dai Toa Kaikan on Friday at 10 a.m. attended by some 140 members including Masao Kume, Jitsuzo Kawanishi and other men of letters.

After the opening address by Shigeomi Nomura, all present joined in national group rites and then offered sincere prayers for the repose of the souls of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the heroes who gallantly died in action on Attu Island. They vowed that they would further serve the nation through literary activities. After the reading of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain, the main policy for this year was clarified.

For 1943 the Association will place particular importance on the training of the members as well as on further enhancement of ideological warfare.

With addresses by Lieutenant-Colonels Katsumi Sasaki and Goro Takahashi of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, the meeting came to an end.

Receiving of State Funeral, Supreme Honor

(Continued from Page 1)

erals in the cases of specially designated members of the Imperial Family. Consequently, not all the members of the Imperial Family are necessarily conferred the honor of a State funeral.

"Concerning State funerals granted by special consideration, Article 3 of the State Funeral Ordinance states, 'In case of the demise of one who has rendered meritorious services to the nation, State funeral may be granted by special consideration.' According to this article, State funerals are granted to those among the members of the Imperial Family and among the subjects who have rendered great services to the nation. Therefore, it is an unusual privilege as is clearly revealed in the above article. Also the fact that even among the members of the Imperial Family, there are personages, to whom State funerals are not granted requires our special attention, and we must realize the magnitude of the honor for a subject to be granted State funeral.

"The death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto is truly regrettable. However, realizing the historical meaning of this State funeral, we must make the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral our spirit and charge forward in the wake of his gallant efforts, so that we may not be ashamed of ourselves before his great merits.

Spirit of Yamamoto Same as Togo's Spirit

(Continued from Page 1)

into action. The shoulders of his white uniform were wet with falling rain drops.

Presently he got on an orange box that served as a platform. He looked over the assembly with glowing eyes. But he did not speak a single word. This was his way of saying goodbye to the men.

The sentence 'We will go and die' formed in the minds of the airmen but did not get to words.

This was the last time that the fliers saw the Commander-in-chief.

Iraq-Soviet Ties

The Iraqi Government will shortly establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union through the arrangement made by the British ambassador, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

CONDOLENCES POUR IN

Over 800 Letters of Sympathy Already Received by Family of Late Fleet-Admiral; Children Pledge to Crush Britain and U.S.

More than 800 letters of condolences have already been received by the family of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto since the announcement of the gallant death in action on the foremost fighting line in the South Pacific.

These letters from people of all walks of life express the firm determination to crush the enemy, the United States and Britain. There are letters from the families of the Warrior-Gods, Commander Naoji Iwasa and others who died gloriously in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Deeply appreciative of the sympathy that has been shown, members of the family of the late Fleet-Admiral, at Aoyama, intend to answer all of them, it is said.

One of the letters said:

"I am a sixth grade pupil in the national school. As I listened to a radio broadcast on my way home from school on May 21, it was announcing the gallant death-in-action of your honorable father. I was shocked. I felt the color leave my face for a moment. I found my father and mother weeping before the radio when I reached home.

"Last year, when I sent a comfort-letter to the Fleet-Admiral, he answered my letter forthwith and told me to study hard. I can never forget the kind words of the Fleet-Admiral. I always remember his words and do my best in every thing.

"As the newspapers on May 22 published the exalted portrait of the late Fleet-Admiral, I cut it out, and placing it on the altar of Buddha, I folded my hands before it with tears in my eyes."

Another letter said:

"I am a member of the Japanese Young People's Association. There are countless things that we must do. Honorable Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, please be at rest, for we will charge forward without swerving on the honorable way pointed out by your death until the last day when we will have defeated the Anglo-American Powers and have hoisted the rising-sun flag over London and Washington. Yes, we will do it! When I shall have become a soldier, we will some day without fail send Roosevelt and Churchill to the cremation ground.

"Tonight I feel as if some new power is welling up in me. I shall never forget the solemn tone of the 'Umi Yukaba' played by the army band, and the announcement of the death-in-action of Your Excellency. The honorable family of the late Fleet-Admiral, please be assured that we will avenge the death of the Fleet-Admiral without fail."

Miss Teruko Iwai, 11, of Izusan in a suburb of Atami who is now enrolled in the fourth grade of the Atami National School was tenderly loved by the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. In memory of the late Fleet-Admiral whom she used to call, "Uncle Isoroku," she composed a poem and sent it to the bereaved family of the Fleet-Admiral on Navy Day, with letter which told of the Fleet-Admiral's tender love and sympathy to a little girl whose father had died early, reports the Asahi.

Teruko composed the poem and wrote the letter on May 26, the day that the State Funeral in honor of the late Fleet-Admiral was officially announced.

The poem reads, "The soul of my loving uncle will forever guard the Nation."

The letter follows: "Uncle Isoroku, have you realy died in action? I still cannot believe your death. Just now when I am writing this letter looking at the beautiful blue waters, I can easily imagine that you are well and strong giving out orders. When I first knew of your death on May 21 when it was announced by the radio I could not but cry out loud. My father died when I was very small, but being always encouraged by you I studied hard to become worthy of your praise. I am so sad and discouraged, because I cannot see you again. I cannot forget the wonderful time I had when you took me round a warship and had dinner with you. I still remember it as if it were only yesterday that you cut the meat into pieces for me.

"Uncle Isoroku, I will not cry any more, but will study harder to become a worthy and strong Japanese child by faithfully following your teachings. This will be my last letter to you, Uncle Isoroku, and I assure you that I shall always pray for the peaceful repose of your soul."

MORE POWER GIVEN TO SHANGHAI C.R.B.

Replaces Joint Committee of Bankers' Organ—Controls Bill-Clearing Operations

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 3.—The Central Reserve Bank of China has gained substantial control over the financial world of Shanghai when its branch here replacing the Joint Committee of the Shanghai Bankers' Association undertook the bill-clearing operation in Shanghai on June 1.

Simultaneously with the execution of the new step, the Shanghai branch of the Central Reserve Bank of China took over the clearing balances of the banks in Shanghai on deposit with the Joint Committee of the Shanghai Bankers' Association.

The Joint Committee of the Shanghai Bankers' Association heretofore exercised full control over the Shanghai financial world by keeping money placed under its charge by other banks and by undertaking bill-clearing and other banking operations.

When its activities of the Central Reserve Bank was being checked to some extent by the work of the Joint Committee of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, which heretofore exercised full control over the Shanghai financial world, the Central Reserve Bank of China recently opened negotiations with the committee for transferring the deposits as well as the work of bill clearing of the banks in Shanghai under its name.

Following the successful conclusion of the negotiations, the Central Reserve Bank of China issued a statement announcing that the clearing balances of the member banks of the Joint Committee after the close of the bill-clearing on May 31 were received by its Shanghai branch as their respective bill-clearing accounts on deposit with the same branch, to be used as their funds for clearing bills as from June 1.

The statement added that the actual business of bill-clearing will be conducted in the present clearing-house and that no reforms for the present will be made in the organization and business of the clearing-house.

GENERAL ARAKI TO SPEAK AT NISEI MEETING SUNDAY

General Baron Sadao Araki, former War Minister, will address the general meeting of the Nisei Association of Nippon at the Meiji University Preparatory School auditorium in Izumi-cho, Setagaya-ku on Sunday morning, it was announced by Professor Takizo Matsumoto, Director-General of the Association.

With delegates from all parts of the Empire attending, the meeting will commence at 9:30 a.m. There will be official reports of the activities of the organization by Wakahisa Yamashita, general secretary of the Association, and delegates representing the Hiroshima, Kansai, Kyushu and Tohoku regions. On behalf of the guests Consul-General Muto of the Foreign Ministry will speak. The meeting will be brought to a close by a short musical program.

In the afternoon, a baseball tournament contesting for the Sawada trophy will be held at the same school grounds.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

ain are crushed was made even more solid.

By the fact that the Fleet-Admiral, as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had fought personally on the foremost front in the south and died heroically in action, the people were able to understand how really important and serious the fighting situation is. Follow the Fleet-Admiral, that became the people's slogan. The Fleet-Admiral's determination to fight on silently against any sort of enemy until it was crushed, has now become the determination of the entire people of this nation.

At a time when the situation is truly serious, the way to answer the spirit of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto is to lift further the fighting will already so tremendously high, to strengthen still further the determination to crush America and Britain, and united truly in one solid mass, to bring our total strength to bear for the successful prosecution of this sacred war.

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Imperial Air Forces Hit Severely Bulldog, Kudat in New Guinea

The Imperial Air Force on Tuesday vigorously pounded Bulldog, in the vicinity of Wau in New Guinea, and inflicted severe damage, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which quoted a wire from Melbourne.

The Imperial Air Force also raided the positions of the anti-Axis forces in Kudat, 170 miles northwest of Port Moresby, on Wednesday, it was announced by the enemy headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, which relayed a wire from Melbourne.

Nation to Pay Tribute To Naval Hero Today

(Continued from Page 1)

dealing with the rerouting of traffic.

Among those who will be allowed to attend the State funeral today will be representatives from each of the families of the nine Hero-Gods who served with their lives in the Special Attack Flotilla raid on Pearl Harbor. On Friday they visited the home of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto to express their condolences for his death in action.

Hero-God's Brother Moved

At the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan, where the party stayed last night, Takematsu Iwasa, elder brother of Hero-God Naoji Iwasa, deeply moved by the honor of being allowed to attend the State funeral of his Hero brother's heroic commander-in-chief said, "I had hoped to meet the Fleet-Admiral my brother so admired and to thank him when he returned in triumph. But the Fleet-Admiral has died in action on the front and that is now impossible. Tomorrow at the State funeral I will thank the Fleet-Admiral in place of my brother and pray for the peaceful repose of his soul."

The members of the families of those who were members of the Second Special Attack Flotilla will also be allowed to attend the State funeral.

ENEMY IN S. PACIFIC AT NIPPON'S MERCY

Blamey Admits Superiority of Japanese Forces—Yarnell Stresses Aid to Chiang

"The Imperial Forces have the anti-Axis forces hanging at the end of their ropes," lamented Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific General Sir Thomas Albert Blamey on Wednesday after inspecting anti-Axis positions in northern Australia, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which reported a wire from Port Moresby.

"It is unquestionable that the anti-Axis positions in New Guinea have been strengthened, but the powerful Japanese Forces still maintain their numerous and impenetrable positions in this area," he declared, and "if the American and Australian forces should attempt to oust the Japanese from this area, it would be an extremely difficult and tedious task."

Chungking Aid Stressed

The utmost importance of supplying adequate aid to the Chungking regime was stressed by the former commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet Admiral Harry E. Yarnell at a meeting of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the House of Representatives Thursday in course of deliberations for the abrogation of the Chinese Exclusion Act, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, which quoted a telegram from Washington.

Admiral Yarnell maintained that together with the recent dissolution of the International Communist Party, the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act would be of imperative political significance.

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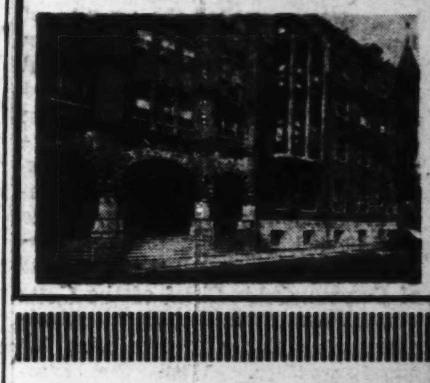

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EVENTFUL CAREER OF ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO TRACED

Born and Bred in the Historic Nagaoka Clan, Japan's Naval Hero Was An Outstanding Warrior-Scholar Whose Sole Ambition Was to Die for His Nation

Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, whom all Japanese honor and respect, was born on April 4, 1888 in the city of Nagaoka, Niigata Prefecture. He was the sixth son of Sadakichi Takano, formerly a retainer in the service of the Lord of the feudatory of Nagaoka.

For generations the Takano family served the Lord of Nagaoka until the feudal system was abolished at the time of the Meiji Restoration. The Fleet-Admiral's father, Sadakichi, was an expert lancer as well as a noted scholar of Chinese Classics, but having a large family, he was not always in affluent circumstances, and in consequence the family experienced some financial embarrassments during the Fleet-Admiral's childhood and youth. However, such hardships did not cowe the fighting spirit of the Fleet-Admiral who, by his own diligence and patient bearing of all hardships surmounted every obstacle that lay in his path.

All through his school life, till he was through middle school, the Fleet-Admiral studied diligently while helping the family with menial work in his spare time. And instead of being oppressed by the straitened circumstances, the Fleet-Admiral's stout-heartedness developed with the passing of the years. This hardiness, this stout spirit that brooked no obstacle in his path was, of course, a gift of nature, but the influence of the traditional, deep-rooted spirit of the Nagaoka Clan fostered the Fleet-Admiral's natural propensity.

Spirit of Nagaoka Clan

From olden days the Nagaoka clan was noted for thrift and hardiness. It was out of this tradition that a heroic man such as Ikunosuke Kawai and an enlightened scholar like Byoo Kobayashi rose to leave their lasting impression on Japanese history. Although the Nagaoka clan was unfortunately stigmatized as a rebel clan during the civil war of Boshin in the early Meiji Era, the people recovered their normalcy in a short period of time, evincing the hardy spirit prevailing in the Nagaoka district.

The Takano family in which the Fleet-Admiral was born and the Yamamoto family which adopted him in later years were two of the principal vassal families of the Nagaoka clan. These two families could boast of many noted personages in their ancestry, but among them the great-grand-father of the Takano family and the grandfather of the Yamamoto family distinguished themselves as the leading scholars of their days.

When the above facts are taken into consideration, it is not strange that a man so richly endowed with loyalty and stoutness of heart should be born to the former family and be adopted by the latter. The members of the Yamamoto family, especially, had served the Lord of Nagaoka successively as the oldest principal retainers, and they had always occupied commanding positions in the army of the Lord of Nagaoka. In the civil war of Boshin Tatewaki Yamamoto, who was a battalion commander at the age of 24, attempted, with the aid of Ikunosuke Kawai, to recapture the city of Nagaoka from the royalist army and was killed in the attempt. In this war the rebel city of Nagaoka was reduced to ashes as the clansmen rejecting the repeated demands of the royalist army to surrender, fought gallantly almost to the last man.

Thus the ideals held by the people of Nagaoka and the outstanding traits of the Fleet-Admiral had many points in common. For this reason the story of how the people of Nagaoka recovered from the devastating effects of the civil war, and how they propagated the idea of patriotism and exclusionism will serve to throw light on the character of the Fleet-Admiral.

Peace and Equality Association

The traditions of the schools which the Fleet-Admiral attended when a boy differed greatly from those of the other schools, as they were founded on the characteristic traits of the people of Nagaoka. Within the Nagaoka Middle School there was an autonomous body called the "Peace and Equality Association" which encouraged the development of fighting spirit and strength of body and severely punished the weak and sloven among the students. Judging from the character of the Fleet-Admiral, it is easy to see that he was, after all a product of this tradition.

The Fleet-Admiral himself recognized this fact; for, in his speech made at the farewell party held in his honor when in 1935 he was about to leave for the Disarmament Conference as Minister Plenipotentiary, he said, "I shall do all I can to uphold the honor proper to a retainer of the feudatory of Nagaoka." Those who understand the tradition of Nagaoka will immediately understand that the Fleet-Admiral meant by this speech that he would walk in the narrow path of righteousness without paying the slightest attention to material gain or loss.

The principal of the Nagaoka Middle School in the days when the Fleet-Admiral was a student was a man named Yoshitatsu Sakamaki. He was a classmate of the famous Soseki Natsume and was said to be the prototype of the hero of the latter's novel, "Kusawake" who is depicted as a strong-willed educator. This man left a profound impression on the character of the Fleet-Admiral, for it was he who largely built up the tradition of the Nagaoka Middle School. The Fleet-Admiral needed all his sturdiness to forge ahead in the career he had chosen, for in those days practically all the higher positions in the navy were held by the Satsuma clansmen, the only Nagaoka man being Rear Admiral Tei Nomura, who incidentally was the Fleet-Admiral's uncle.

Talent for Composition

During his middle school days, the Fleet-Admiral was never a book worm, yet he was always the fourth or fifth boy in his class. He was a good scholar in every subject although he had a special talent in composition. His compositions were the objects of praise by all the teachers in the school. This fact definitely places him among the gallery of the soldier-scholars, and it arouses the admiration of the people all the more, because a brave soldier with a scholarly mind and a talent for literature is seldom met with. The following composition written by the Fleet-Admiral in his first year at the Nagaoka Middle School and which was published in the February 1898 issue of the Peace and Equality Association Magazine will convey some idea, though imperfectly in translation, the beauty of his style:

On Greeting the Thirtieth Year Of Meiji

We greet the thirtieth year of Meiji in a peaceful atmosphere, with the cocks announcing the dawn of the New Year, with all the living things discarding the dust of the passing year and assuming a new and fresh garb, and with the gate pine-trees and the bamboo-trees reflecting peace and happiness in their serene greenness. Everywhere the sun flags flutter in the breeze and the glad cries of the people are heard from every house.

How should we greet this coming year? Should we greet it amid carefree laughter, or should we greet it in study and contemplation? The ancients have said, 'The plans for the year should be made in the first month; the plans for life in youth.' If that be so, the month of January is invaluable to us, and we should never let it pass unnoticed. We should consider well and decide upon the course of action for the whole year in January, and then purifying ourselves both in mind and body, greet the New Year.

Becomes World Hero

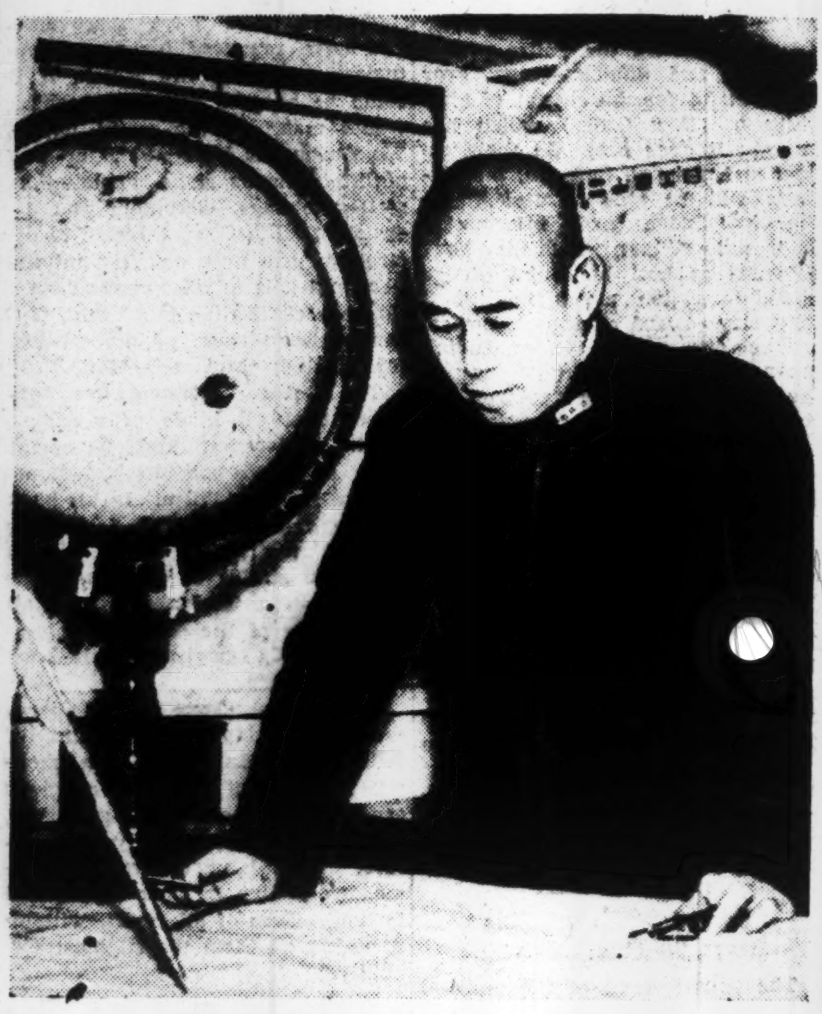
The name of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto suddenly jumped into the limelight since December 8, 1941, and he became at once a hero of the world whose magical name aroused admiring comments everywhere. Yet he was never a man to cater to the praise and flattery of the world. Rather, he distinctly showed an aversion to such comments. He always told his friends that he considered himself merely as a loyal naval officer. He was always careful not to boast of anything he had done, and his sole ambition in life was to discharge his duties faithfully. This attitude of the Fleet-Admiral is in strict accordance with the traditions of his native province Echigo.

The Fleet-Admiral possessed a peculiar personal charm that attracted people of all walks of life to him, although he was blunt in his speech and disliked flattery. The secret of the Fleet-Admiral's charm lay in his honest and sympathetic heart, for behind the blunt exterior he had a generous, kind heart that melted the hearts of the people who came in contact with him. An example of his kindness is revealed in his assiduous consideration for the young men of his native city who wanted to enrol at the Naval Academy. The Fleet-Admiral generously volunteered to be their guarantor, and he always took the trouble of personally reporting, by means of letters, the deportment and the results of their class work to their parents.

The Fleet-Admiral, as his personal history clearly attests, was the foster-father of the naval air force of Japan, and he was always keenly concerned with the safety of the navy airmen who participated in the war. In fact he constantly carried a note-book in which he put down the names of all the fallen heroes of the air since the beginning of the Chinese Incident. Thus the heart of the Fleet-Admiral followed his subordinates everywhere they were dispatched, and it was this deep love for his men which attached them to him. Perhaps the fact of his being called a second Fleet-Admiral Togo owes more to his high character than to his warlike achievements.

Admired for Character

It was the Fleet-Admiral's character which gave the Japanese people no qualms in placing their entire trust in him, and it was also this that made the officers and men of the navy look up to him as their unerring leader. The Fleet-Admiral was often heard to remark, "The world, Japan, and Nagaoka." There are very few people who loved their native city as much as did the Fleet-Admiral. For this reason, if one wishes to understand the character of the Fleet-Admiral, one must first understand the customs of his country, his family connections, and his school training. Then, and only then, will he see why the Fleet-Admiral was trusted implicitly by his men and by the 100 million people of Japan.



Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

It will be quite interesting to trace different traits of the Fleet-Admiral to their possible origins in connection with his family and the traditions of his native province. First of all the Fleet-Admiral's iron will and the lightning swiftness of his actions will be traced to their origin.

For the past 300 years the Takano family served the Lord of Nagaoka as scholars of Chinese Classics. His father, besides being a noted scholar, was an instructor in the art of lancing, swordsmanship, and archery. His mother, Madam Miye, was a woman of deep feeling who was highly accomplished in the art of flower arrangement, tea ceremony, and poetry. Consequently, the Fleet-Admiral received his manly training from his father, while he inherited from his mother's side aptitudes for poetry and literature, thus consummating in himself the makings of an outstanding soldier-scholar whose sole ambition in life was to die for his country.

Among many episodes which illustrate the stout-heartedness of the Fleet-Admiral, there is one that will bring a smile to the lips of the reader. One day when he was in the grade school, one of his classmates defied him to eat a pencil. Thereupon, young Yamamoto, without hesitation, took a pencil, and biting off a piece, began to chew it up. It was fortunate that he was provided with strong teeth.

Cut Flesh, Cut Bone

Even in his middle school days the Fleet-Admiral cherished a pet theory about the art of fencing. He had come to the conclusion that the long foils used by the fencers were of less value as a weapon than a short one; for, he said, the users of the long fencing sticks relied too much on their weapons, whereas if a man had only a short foil he would have to fight at closer range which required more courage on the part of the fencer. In order to prove his theory, he would confine himself to the use of the short fencing stick whenever he took part in the matches. Instead of waiting for an opportunity to strike at the opponent, he would rush right into the opponent's inner defense and deal a powerful thrust with his short weapon, thereby generally succeeding in defeating his opponent. His method of fighting, he said, was to let the opponent cut your flesh while you cut his bone. Out of such a courageous spirit must have come his swift attacks on the enemy at the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

On the other hand the tender heart which the Fleet-Admiral inherited from his mother made him the most beloved leader in the Japanese Navy. There are many episodes which show him as a warrior with a warm heart and a modesty almost unbecoming to a man of his position.

It was when he was on board a certain battleship that he received a message telling of his mother's grave illness. He immediately took shore leave and, coming home with all haste, comforted his mother with the flowers which he had gathered from the yard. However, his mother, though inwardly glad to have her son with her, said to him, "My son you are in the service of the Imperial Navy. You must not neglect your duty even for the sake of your mother. Please go back to your ship right away." His mother's words struck deep into the Fleet-Admiral's heart. "Yes, mother, I shall return to the ship immediately," he answered. And taking leave of his mother in mute reverence the young officer left the house. It is said that those who witnessed the scene were so deeply touched that they could hardly prevent the tears welling up in their eyes.

Thus the Fleet-Admiral's mother exercised a strict discipline over him although she was overflowing with love for him. With a mother like her to urge him on to higher achievements, it was quite natural that the Fleet-Admiral became a warrior who astounded the world with his remarkable feats.

Respects Educator

The Fleet-Admiral, during his middle school days, came under the influence of Yoshitatsu Sakamaki who was known for being an educator with the spirit of a patriot. This educator seemed to have always occupied a warm spot in the heart of the Fleet-Admiral, and he showed the respect he had for this educator even after he had been dead for some time.

When the Fleet-Admiral visited his old school after returning from the Disarmament Conference, he made a short speech in which he said, "My being what I am today is due solely to the influence of my teacher and to the training I received in this school. If I had been able to advance this far with the aid of my sturdiness, then that sturdiness I owe solely to the Peace and Equality Association of this school."

Since then he visited his native province several times, and each time he paid a visit at the old school where he invariably declared that his position in the world was due to the fact that he had continued in the spirit planted in him by the traditions of the school.

In 1901 young Isoroku graduated from the middle school and took the entrance examination for the Naval Academy. He passed the examination with the second best grade. In those days the Fleet-Admiral, as described by his classmates, was a slender youth with a facial expression showing that somewhere in his slender and almost frail body, an extreme vitality was waiting to come out to the open.

Popular in Naval Academy

In the Naval Academy the Fleet-Admiral was blessed with success in everything he attempted, but being a modest youth, he aroused no jealousy among his classmates. Instead, he was well liked by all his comrades without exception. Thus the character of the Fleet-Admiral was gradually being impressed on the hearts of the people who came in contact with him as "Yamamoto of honesty and straightforwardness" or "Yamamoto of personality".

Upon graduation from the Naval Academy, he was assigned to the warship Nisshin, and with the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, he went into the war with his ship. He was wounded in one of the battles, and was decorated with the first-grade medal for wounded soldiers. The tattered underclothes worn by the Fleet-Admiral during this battle are still preserved in the Goson Shrine in the city of Nagaoka. Every one who looks upon them is reminded of the brave stand made by the youthful officer who was destined to become a Fleet-Admiral in later years. The body of the Fleet-Admiral, ever since that day, had transcended life and death and was offered up to the defense of his country.

The Fleet-Admiral graduated from the Naval Staff College in 1914 after which he was dispatched on an extended tour through the United States and Europe where he inspected the naval establishments in those countries. Upon returning to Japan, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. It was in those days that he was adopted and succeeded to the Yamamoto family through the recommendation of his former Lord, Tadaatsu Makino. The Yamamoto family had descended from the military tactician who had achieved a great renown in the days of Japan's great civil wars in the 16th century. It was the wish of his former Lord to perpetuate the name of this family.

The Fleet-Admiral was promoted to the rank of captain in 1923 and was appointed the head instructor in the Kasumigaura Naval Aviation School where he concentrated his indefatigable energy on the building up of the modern Japanese air force. It was during these days that he instilled into his students the spirit of fighting with body and soul instead of only with weapons.

From 1937 to 1939 he was the Navy Vice-Minister under Admiral Nagano. In August, 1939 he was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the Imperial Japanese Navy and assumed the responsibility of the defense of the Pacific Areas.

Commander-in-Chief

The appointment of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto as the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet was a tacit warning to the Anglo-American powers which were already showing marked hostility toward Japan, while at the same time it was an occasion for the deepening of the national faith in the invincible Japanese Navy. And it was the people of Nagaoka who, reflected in their attitude, every little action, be it happy or otherwise, of the Fleet-Admiral whose responsibility was one of the greatest in the country.

As has been already mentioned, there was none who loved his native province more than the Fleet-Admiral. He loved the land, the fields and hills, and the people of Nagaoka. And in return for his love, the people of Nagaoka almost idolized him as their hero, tenderly calling him "our Yamamoto." It seems that they loved and honored the Fleet-Admiral even more than Ikunosuke Kawai who had by that time become the symbol of the Nagaoka tradition. Thus, there was, between the Fleet-Admiral and the people of Nagaoka, mutual love and respect which can never be described as a relationship only between a famous man and his native city.

When the people of Nagaoka heard that their Yamamoto was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy, men and women and even the school children became intensely concerned for his success and safety. Prayers for his felicity were offered to the gods daily by the people even more earnestly than the parents and relatives of the Fleet-Admiral.

Admiral Loved His City

There are an endless number of touching episodes concerning the relationship between the Fleet-Admiral and the people of Nagaoka, which will be told briefly in the following:

It was in April, 1939 when the Fleet-Admiral paid his last visit to his native city. He was then the Navy Vice-Minister. He stopped at Nagaoka on his way back from Niigata when he had negotiated some official business. He visited his old school as usual and gave a short talk at the request of the school authorities. After the meeting when a memorial picture was to be taken under an oak tree planted by Fleet-Admiral Togo, one of the committee men said to the Fleet-Admiral, "Your Excellency, please take the seat in the middle of the group." "Oh no,' the Fleet-Admiral replied. "The highest person in a school is the principal, is it not?" Turning to the principal he said, "Your Honor, please take the seat in the middle." He insisted that the principal sit in the middle while he himself stood in the back row. Thus, the Fleet-Admiral's respect for his old school and for his old teachers was profound.

Behind the severe courtesy observed by the Fleet-Admiral on many occasions, he had the sense of freedom peculiar to the people of Nagaoka. Once when he was staying at Nagaoka, he was seen going to the public bath with nothing but a house kimono on and a towel and a cake of soap in his hand. In the bath he leisurely and nonchalantly washed himself while engaging in conversation with the old-timers of the city who happened to be in the bath.

In course of time, love and respect for the Fleet-Admiral seeped through to the very bones of the people of Nagaoka, and his portrait began to appear on the mantel pieces of the houses in the city, until finally there remained no house which did not have his portrait, be it a laundry, book shop, clothier, or a barber shop.

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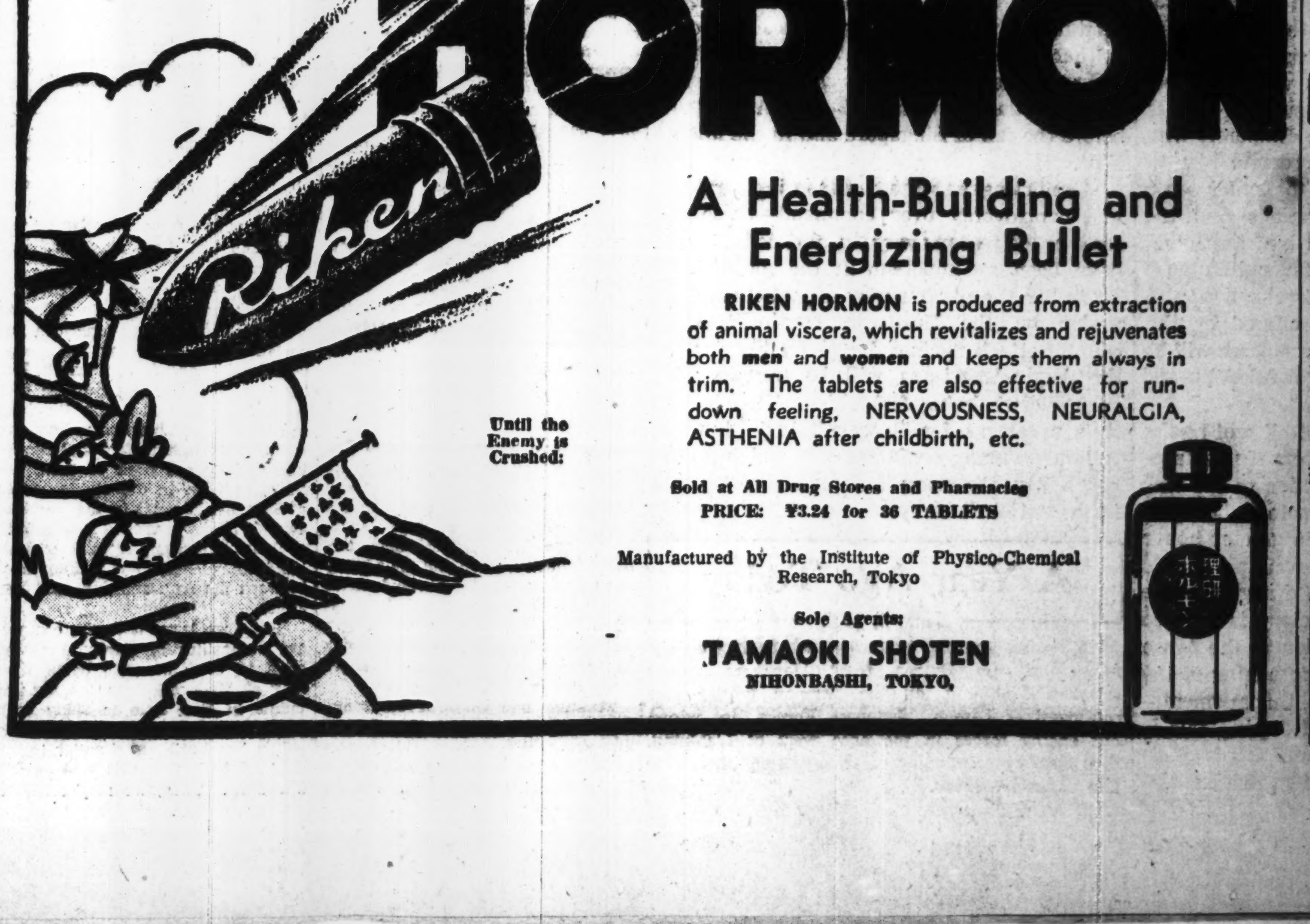

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1943

Supreme Honor to Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto

The nation renders supreme honors to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto today. Not only in the capital where the ceremonies are taking place, but throughout the whole country the people of Japan are paying tribute to one of the noblest in the long line of illustrious national heroes. This rendering of tribute is universal, for Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto belongs to the Navy, to the nation, to the Empire. His achievements and his spirit are not personal; they have been lifted into the realm of public claim through the universality of their significance. The honors which have been heaped upon him by foreign governments attest to the far-reaching range of his reputation. It is fitting, therefore, that the last rites for this great personage be conducted as an official function of the utmost importance by the State.

Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's invaluable services to the Empire have been so outstanding and so impressive that there is little need to recount them over again here. Suffice it to recall that it was greatly as the fruit of his genius that the fleets of the enemy were crippled and rendered impotent in the opening hours of the War of Greater East Asia, enabling the armed forces of the Empire quickly to overrun and liberate the vast areas which had been for centuries under enemy bondage. The phenomenal victories by which Japan has been placed in her present position of military dominance over all East Asia were to a large measure made possible by the bold strokes of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto in the early days of the war.

It should also be recalled that these spectacular strokes of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto were based on years of painstaking practice and preparation. A man of peace despite his profession, he made every effort through diplomatic means to arrange with foreign countries the prevention and mitigation of the horrors of war. But when his efforts were rebuffed, he turned with fierce diligence to foster the training which would overcome the material superiority of the potential enemy. This training was vindicated by his victories once the war broke out.

Even more valuable than his accomplishments, however, was his spirit. Throughout his life he was the personification of broad-mindedness, determination, initiative, and magnanimity, but it was in the manner of his death that he revealed the utmost greatness of his spirit. Throwing himself into the thick of the fray where the danger was the greatest, taking no heed of his exalted rank and sharing the risks with the least of his subordinates, sacrificing his all on the altar of service for His Majesty the Emperor, he set an unmatched example of how a true warrior of Japan should act. The spirit which he demonstrated in his act is the epitome of the spirit of Japan.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the greatest honors which can be awarded to any Japanese are being accorded to the memory of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto at this time. Leading the countless distinctions which are being heaped upon him are the sublime honors bestowed by His Majesty the Emperor, who has been so gracious as to promote him to the rank of Fleet-Admiral, to confer upon him the most prized decorations and the highest court rank, to accord him the honor of a State funeral, and to favor him with an Imperial funeral address. Ceremonious also will be the honors officially offered by the State. Less formal but no less sincere will be the honors offered by the sorrowful but proud and grateful populace.

But the crowning honor of all will be the re-dedication of the lives of every single Japanese to the successful completion of the task which Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto so auspiciously started. Nothing can do greater honor to his memory than that his example should inspire and exalt the spirit of every Japanese to the end that complete victory is assured the Empire. This re-dedication to the cause of victory, this renewed strengthening of the national determination to win, this augmentation of the fighting power of Japan—this is the supreme honor which the nation is offering today to the memory of its great hero.

The Question of Command

Now that sufficient time has elapsed since the close of the Roosevelt-Churchill conversations in Washington, it is possible to strip the event of its fanfare of propaganda and analyze some of its real results. In the light of the meagre announcement made by Roosevelt at the end of the talks, it is necessary to read into the lines the important points which were left unsaid, but that is not so difficult to do.

There can be no doubt that one of the questions which was discussed was the choice of a commander-in-chief for the Anglo-American army if and when a second front should be opened up in Europe. The problem must have been a particularly touchy one in view of the appalling difficulties which patently stand in the way of the formation of a second front in Europe. No matter where they look, along in Mediterranean coast, the Balkans, Scandinavia, the Iberian Peninsula, or the French-Belgian-Dutch coast, the Anglo-Americans are faced with prospects such as would freeze the heart of any prospective commander.

No matter how hopeless the prospects, however, circumstances will force the Anglo-Americans to make some sort of an attempt sometime, and such an attempt calls for the selection of a commander. And the selection automatically raises the question of prestige, which must have troubled Roosevelt and Churchill considerably during their recent consultations.

How the British feel about the question was suggested by the presence in Washington of Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell. His very presence, notwithstanding the fact that operations in the East Asiatic theater of war obviously occupied a secondary place in British calculations, indicated that he was the British choice for the key position in the European command. The Americans, however, clamored for General George C. Marshall, their Chief of General Staff. Supporters of Wavell pointed to the reputation he gained in the early stages of the North African campaign, while the Marshall proponents insisted on an American commander in view of the fact that United States troops and equipment would naturally bear the brunt of any anti-Axis attack.

There were also other candidates like Lieutenant-General "Ike" Eisenhower, fresh from his campaign in Tunisia; Lieutenant-General Joseph E. Stilwell, American Commander-in-Chief in China and India; Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force until Dunkirk and now Military Governor of Gibraltar; and General Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the British General Staff.

Regardless of the choice made, however, it is bound to cause much controversy and bitter feeling, as is always the case when the question arises of an American or an Englishman for the supreme command of a joint Anglo-American force. There was the notorious case, for example, of the rivalry between Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern Fleet, as to who should take command of the Anglo-American fleet in East Asiatic waters if war with Japan should break out. The problem was fortunately solved with the early demise of the British admiral at the time of the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse and the recall of Admiral Hart in disgrace after the scattering of the American fleet.

But a similar problem will crop up time and again whenever the British and the Americans find it necessary to work together, for the so-called "United Nations" have never been united in anything but name. Not only is there the difference between the British and the Americans; there was also dissension between the English and the Australians before the fall of Singapore and in the Middle East.

Conflicting war aims, dissenting strategy, and controversy over command—these are some of the reasons why the anti-Axis Powers have been so impotent in the global war. These are the reasons why any attempted invasion on the European continent or a counter-attack against Japan on the part of the Anglo-Americans will be fraught with such overwhelming difficulties. That is why it is necessary for Roosevelt and Churchill to hold so many conferences, to patch up the constantly recurring differences of opinion in the anti-Axis camp.

A Year Ago Today

June 5, 1942

Following a strong counter-attack against enemy forces on the Burma front, Japanese troops captured Lishiping, on the Yunnan border and southwest of Lamen. Japanese Forces also wiped out enemy forces in the area west of Lishiping, thus clearing completely of enemy troops the west side of the Nu River.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
The Hongkong News
FURTHER EXCHANGES OF NATIONALS CONSIDERED

Another Yankee Bubble Pricked

(From The Hongkong News)

If bluff could win a war every time, the United States should have won the present conflict by this time and be reaping the fruits of victory. Unhappily for Uncle Sam, his bluff has been called and his four-flusher exposed to the world. And far from having won or even reached the road leading to victory, he finds himself in a precarious position at every fighting front; he is confronted by discontent and uncertainty at home; and the once all-pervading faith of his allies is now gradually receding.

In fact, the highpowered propaganda emanating from Washington just before and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia regarding the invincibility of the United States forces is now becoming a boomerang, and the world is now left in no doubt that the tall talk of President Roosevelt and his associates is but airy nothings.

First, there was the Yankee claim of being the "arsenal for the Democracies." Admittedly, a certain quantity of war materials has been supplied to the United States' allies; but judging by the constant moan from Chungking and the periodic complaints of Britain and the Soviet Union, these war materials are far from sufficient to justify such a sobriquet for the United States Then came the American attempt to establish a reputation for the United States navy.

Uncle Sam made out a good case, for on paper the U.S. navy did seem formidable; but its strength was shown to be just a mere myth as soon as the first gun was fired in the Greater East Asia War. The losses inflicted on it by the Imperial Navy at the various theaters of war in the Pacific have so reduced the strength of the American navy that some experts have gone so far as to call it a third-rate navy. On land, the American forces have fared no better. Washington boasts that many American soldiers are now serving overseas. We know that the Tunisian fighting has claimed a number, and that some of them are in the Southwest Pacific. But where are the rest? The taunt that they are hiding where there is no fighting to be done hurts because it carries a certain amount of truth.

The latest of these Yankee bubbles to be pricked is the American boast of being the "granary for the Democracies." Again it has to be admitted that the United States has sent a great quantity of foodstuffs abroad, especially to Britain. But to send out foodstuffs is one thing and to see that they reach their destination is another.

The activities of Axis submarines in the sea-lanes between the United States and Britain have resulted in the destruction of a high percentage of these foodstuffs, which have helped to fatten the Atlantic fish instead of feeding hungry mouths in Britain. So much of these foodstuffs has been sent to the bottom of the ocean compared to the trickle which is getting through, and so much has to be gathered for export that a point has been reached where the United States itself may face a serious shortage! Certain it is that in some vital commodities, a rationing system has been introduced, and the United States is now experiencing hardships.

A Unique Opportunity

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

A most happy reflection it is that, in the midst of fighting a titanic war to establish Asiajin no Asia (Asia for Asiatics), decisions of far-reaching importance are being taken by the Gunsei-kanbu (Military Administration Department). One such decision, coming on top of the many that have already been translated into action, will make it possible for promising Malai and Sumatran youths to proceed to Japan for training.

Under this decision, 15 young men from Malai and Sumatra will be selected and sent to Tokyo "in order to let them get in touch with the essence of the national characteristics as well as the national constitution of Japan, and to enable them to master, in the shortest possible time, her literary arts and practical business."

At a time when this part of Dai Toa Kyoeiken is being developed, the need for such a scheme cannot be gainsaid. Only by being on the spot to see for themselves Japan, her people, their national characteristics, industry, trade and their many accomplishments in various fields can the people of Malai and Sumatra get at the root causes of Japan's strength and fighting spirit which have brought such epochal changes since December 8, 1941.

Through their youthful representatives the people of Malai and Sumatra will now have this opportunity, and it is indeed very fitting that the future leaders of the various communities in these regions will be chosen and sent to Japan both for further study and observation.

That those fortunate enough to visit Japan for this dual purpose will have both an educational and most enjoyable sojourn is assured, for the Gunseikan-bu announcement states that not only will the students receive a special allowance of Yen 100 per month—which is as generous as can be, seeing that all travelling and other incidental expenses will be defrayed, but the students will also be in the care of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, in close cooperation with the Education, War and Navy Ministries.

An opportunity so unique as this seldom comes, and those eventually selected—in fact, the entire people of Malai and Sumatra—must ever feel grateful for the advent of Shin Chitsujo (New Order) which has brought this chance. On their return to Malai and Sumatra, the students will be able to disseminate the knowledge and information about things Japan which they have collected at first hand, knowledge and information which will go a long way toward creating a perfect appreciation and understanding among Malaians and Sumatrans of the creator of Dai Toa Kyoeiken and champion of Asia-jin no Asia.

The Marquis Tokugawa Scholarship has already enabled a number of Malai youths to pursue higher studies in Japan, and it is not too much to expect that as time goes on and with complete, final victory, there will be more and more opportunities for the people of Malai and Sumatra to see the country that is Japan and come into contact with the people there, for the value of such visit and contact cannot be over-emphasized. Meanwhile, the people of Malai and Sumatra must ever feel grateful to the Gunsei-kanbu for giving their youths opportunities so unique in the midst of a war.

East Asia's War Aims

(From the Shanghai Times)

The recent trend of the political and military situation in East Asia has strongly convinced us of the urgent need to make our war aims better known among all Asiatics. True, we all know that we are fighting for lasting peace and justice, for common prosperity and for a new order in East Asia—in a nutshell, for the construction of a Greater East Asia. We also know that we are in the war to defend the whole of East Asia against Anglo-American aggression and liberate all Asiatic nations from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism.

In order to attain these objectives we must win the war by all and any means, and what we have already achieved abundantly assures us our present unassailable position and also of the ultimate success which is destined to crown our war effort. However, if we are to accelerate the consummation of the war and make East Asia safe for peace and justice at an early date, we must know exactly how we stand with our war aims in terms of politics, finance, economy, industry, philosophy, education, religion, languages, amusements, recreation and all other phases of our national and individual life.

In order further to strengthen our fighting spirit and promote our war effort we must at the same time have accurate knowledge of the enemy war aims in terms of Anglo-American overseas territorial possessions, commercial and industrial privileges in East Asia, educational and religious missions and all other aspects of Anglo-American plutocracy and its imperialistic aggression in this part of the world. All this forms a vast problem requiring most exhaustive research and treatment, but we must promptly solve the question in all its concrete details, so that we may know exactly where we are so far as the Axis and anti-Axis war aims are concerned.

Indeed, it may even be said that we must know all this in order to rid ourselves of Anglo-American imperialism for good, for knowledge begets faith, and faith strength. For instance, the amazing courage and fortitude with which the Burmese are fighting and withstanding the enemy's indiscriminate aerial attacks undoubtedly are born of their unshakable faith in the righteousness of East Asia's cause in the war and Japan's might to uphold it, this faith of theirs emanating from their first-hand knowledge of the differences between the Axis and anti-Axis war aims.

While we leave it to the competent authorities to clarify our war aims in their concrete details, we may as well call upon the general public in East Asia to study each fresh development in the prevailing political and military situation in the light of both the Axis and enemy war aims. Thus, we may consider the recent restitution of the Japanese concessions in China in terms of correction of past injustices. The recent visits to the southern regions of Japan's Prime Minister and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister will throw added light on the same question, while the Anglo-American attempts to "recapture" Burma may be interpreted as the last struggle of anti-Axis imperialism to reassert its time-worn, illegitimate claim to territorial and economic dominance.

Every event taking place in connection with the war should thus be studied critically from all possible points of view, and its significance elucidated in the light of our war aims. Such effort will certainly add greatly to the solidarity of all East Asiatic nations, which are already unified in "one solid bloc."

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Abominable British

To the Editor:

Did it ever occur to you that the Chinese were not bitter against foreigners about the time Marco Polo visited them? They went even so far as to appoint the father of that famous traveller a Viceroy. Nor were they opposed to the Christian religion, and the Chinese authorities, under instruction of the court, were disposed rather to help than to hinder the propagation of the new creed. The first missionaries in China, the Jesuits, were careful not to run against the grain of the people, helped them in every way, and became proficient as much as possible in speaking and writing the Chinese language, etc. They took good care not to attack the teachings of Confucius, and they never interfered with the close family relations and ancient rites of ancestor worship.

China had little need of British interference and meddling. Lord Russell, during the time he held the post of Professor of Philosophy in the University of Peking, tells us (The Problem of China) that:

"The Chinese have discovered, and have practised for many centuries, a way of life which, if it could be adopted by all the world, would make all the world happy. We Europeans have not. Our way of life demands strife, exploitation, restless change, discontent and destruction. Efficiency directed to destruction can only end in annihilation, and it is to this consummation that our civilization is tending, if it cannot learn some of the wisdom for which it despises the East."

The Chinese were always very tolerant of all kinds of religions, so that toleration and patronage were extended both to Mohammedanism and Buddhism. In his book "Missionaries in China," A. Mitchie informs us that "as far as religion pure and simple is concerned, the Chinese bear the palm among all the nations of the earth for toleration." R. K. Douglas, in his book "China," says:

"The Chinese have always shown themselves singularly tolerant of faiths other than their own, more especially when the new religions are professed only by strangers, and are of a non-proselytising nature. They have allowed Mohammedans to live in their midst, and to hold offices of all ranks, without imposing on them the slightest disability."

When finally, however, Christian missionaries in China forbade ancestor worship, declared Confucian philosophy to be heretical, and banned Chinese literature from the missionary schools, the Chinese Emperor became incensed and alarmed at this outside interference, and the missionaries, with a few exceptions, were expelled from China which shelved Christianity for the time being.

But China did not know then that after the outbreak of the French Revolution, which bored into the very heart of things, a modern missionary movement would be launched, started by English commercial capitalism.

For what had happened in England? At the time of the French revolution the English aristocracy, in fear of the spread of revolutionary principles, hastily identified themselves with the middle classes, and commercially-minded, psalm-singing scums, the very dregs of Puritanism, gradually infiltrated the whole of English society, to deflect the entire course of British national life, and to result, very soon, in the nightmare creation of Victorian England.

These people saw sin in all pleasure, at least so far as others were concerned; they were intensely hypocritical; and they had a great hatred of the working man. The peculiar type of English humour which may be traced from Chaucer to Dickens was crushed out of existence under the soul-destroying rule of a purely commercial type of men.

The main trouble with this new ruling class was that they were intensely hypocritical. At the time when they were screaming and ballyhooing about negro slave trade (the slaves were mostly owned by the English aristocrats) they were sweating and torturing little children in factories and coal mines in their own country, to their vast profit. They drew people into towns from the country-side and housed them in the foulest of dwellings. They thought that labor should be bought in the cheapest market, and that it did not matter if it starved, having less regard for the laborers than they would have had for cattle. They acknowledged none of the responsibilities of the old feudal proprietor and medieval employer, or even of the negro slave owner.

This new English dominant class, which still rules England at the present day, were the people who launched and financed the modern missionary movement. It salved their consciences; it gave them rare scope for oily self-praise and greasy platitude; and, most important of all, it opened up new areas for business; for this new kind of proselytizing Christianity, originated in England, went hand in hand with commercial imperialism.

It was this kind of England whose merchants proceeded to smuggle opium into China, after the Chinese authorities, in 1839, had decided to prohibit the importation of the drug because of its injurious effects upon their people. When the Chinese Government seized 20,000 boxes of the poison; Britain went to war in the interests of her trade, made the Chinese pay an indemnity of more than £5,000,000, forced them to cede Hongkong to the English, and to open the port of Canton and four other ports to British merchants. This gave the missionaries a firm foothold in China, so the London Missionary Society at a mass meeting passed a resolution of thanksgiving for the war. And Queen Victoria did not deign to reply to a personal and courteous appeal from the young Chinese Emperor concerning the appalling effects of the opium trade, which the British now forced upon China by treaty.

The British were willing to trade in everything. What did it matter so long as they made money. They made profit in China on opium; in Samoa and other South-Sea Islands they traded Bibles for coconut-oil. The history of British religious propaganda as a means for subjecting the Orient, has never been written yet; it is a history of blood and tears; of dying peoples in the East, and ever more wealth for "Merry England".

Can any Britisher deny this?

W. J. van Dienst.

June 2.

INSIDE INDIA

By KANTHI V. NARAIN

It is a favorite claim of the British that industrialization came to India during the last few decades as a result of British initiative and capital, and that but for the "peace and order" they brought to the country by the latter part of the nineteenth century, and the system of "good government" and the railways and roads they established, India would have remained far behind other countries of the world industrially.

One glance, however, at the policy adopted by the East India Company till the middle of the 19th century and that of the British Government from then on toward the then-highly flourishing industries in India is enough to prove the fallacy of these British claims.

When the first European adventurers started to come to India in the fifteenth century beginning with the Portuguese and soon followed by the French and the British their object was to take back the oriental riches of the country and reap enormous profits therefrom in their homelands. By the beginning of the 19th century, the British, who had by then completely ousted their French and Dutch rivals in India, had developed two sources of enormous incomes.

The first of these was the policy of grab by which the officials of the East India Company "compensated" themselves with enormous amounts of money squeezed from the people by force. The second source of income lay in the profitable trade which the company had set up by taking to England the fine and exquisite textiles manufactured in India such as linens, woollens, silks and embroidered goods, and selling them there to the people whose skill in the making of textiles at that time, as in other lines of industry, was far less advanced.

Skill Was Famous

At that time, as an Indian economist, Romesh Chandra Dutt, has written, "India was a great manufacturing as well as a great agricultural country, and the Indian handlooms supplied the markets of Asia and Europe." The skill of the Indian artisan was famous in the east as well as in the west. A particularly high degree of efficiency was reached in India in the textile industry, embracing cotton, silk and wollen goods. Weaving was the national industry of the people and spinning was the pursuit of millions of women.

In all branches of industry in India of that time collective production took place. Little factories employing a hundred or more skilled workmen were operated. India was a manufacturing country and it was going through a transition stage. In course of time India, as Europe, would have grown into a powerful modern manufacturing country, but just then the British intervened and fatal results came to India's industries.

Although at first the East India Company encouraged Indian industries since they made money out of them, the manufacturers in England, which had been through the Industrial Revolution, did not like this competition and so they induced their Government to tax Indian goods coming to England. Some Indian articles were entirely prohibited from entering England and it is said, it was made a crime for any one to wear in public some Indian products.

Pushed British Industries

This policy of boycotting Indian goods would not have done much harm, for many other world markets remained open to Indian industries, but England which controlled a great part of India then through the East India Company, deliberately began a policy of pushing British industries at the cost of Indian industries. British goods were allowed to come into India without payment of any duty, and in India the artisans and craftsmen were harassed and tortured and compelled to work in the factories of the East India Company. Even the trade within the country was crippled by the levy of certain transit duties.

But such was the efficiency of the textile industry of India that even the growing machine industry in England could not compete with it and had to be protected by a duty of about 80 per cent. In the eighteenth century some Indian silks and cottons could be sold at much lower prices in England than those made in that country. But England, who controlled a large part of India, was bent on crushing Indian industries and so they could not last very long. Although the machine is a more efficient way of making large quantities of goods cheaply, and the more expensive goods of the Indian cottage industries could not have stood the competition for long, Britain prevented Indian industries from adapting themselves to the changed conditions, which they would have done in the ordinary course.

Thus, India which had been for hundreds of years "the Lancashire of the east," had in the eighteenth century supplied cotton goods to Europe on a large scale, lost her position as a manufacturing country and was compelled to become just a consumer of British goods.

The textile industry was the first to collapse. As machine industry developed in England, other Indian industries followed the way of the textile industry. Far from protecting and encouraging the industries in the country, as the government of any other country would have done, the East India Company gave a good kick to every Indian industry which could compete with British industries. Shipbuilding in India also collapsed, the metal workers could not carry on any longer and glass and paper manufacturers also dwindled away.

Served as Dumping Ground

The building of roads and railways by the British helped not the development of industries as they claim, but only served as arteries to dump the machine-made goods of Birmingham and Sheffield and Liverpool and Lancashire on the remotest villages, thus driving away the Indian artisan from even the smallest hamlet.

This spreading movement of British goods, this epidemic killed the hand industries of India. More terrible than the death of these industries was the problem of the millions of craftsmen who were made jobless. The artisans in England and other European countries who were also at this time rendered jobless with the coming of the machine age soon found work at the big factories. But in India, there was no such alternative, for there were no factories to go to. The British did not want India to become a modern industrial state and so, did not encourage factories.

So the only recourse for these homeless, workless, starving millions was to fall back on the land. But there were already more than enough people on the land and so most of them became just landless laborers looking about for jobs. And large numbers of them simply starved to death. Even an English Governor-General of India in the 19th century is reported to have said of their plight thus: "The misery hardly finds a parallel in the history of commerce. The bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India."

Together with the main industries also disappeared most of the subsidiary industries. Carding, dyeing, printing became less and less. Hand spinning stopped and charkhas disappeared from millions of homes. This was a loss of an additional source of income to the peasantry, for spinning by members of the peasant families had added to the income from land. The cottage industries were killed but the birth of the maching industries was not permitted by the British authorities in the interest of British industries.

Thus, India, a prosperous manufacturing country when the British gained power there, instead of passing to the next stage of the big machine, as she should have done in the ordinary course, actually went backward instead of forward as a result of British policy. She ceased even to be a manufacturing country, and was compelled to become more than ever an agricultural country.

All for Greater East Asia,
Makes a Greater East Asia
for All

Nippon Times
Evening

Wartime Is Worktime,
Fight, Fight, Fight and
Win

No. 15,873 TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

STATE RITES FOR YAMAMOTO HELD AT HIBIYA AS ALL PEOPLE JOIN IN SILENT, LAST TRIBUTE

Entire Nation Bows in Prayer at 10:50 A.M., Led by Prime Minister Tojo---Many High Dignitaries Present at Impressive Function

The entire nation bowed in silent respect to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto with firm rekindled resolve to follow the spirit of the great Navy leader in their respective fields of service to the Empire, at 10:50 a.m. today as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in the presence of the Imperial Messengers of Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager, as well as over 2,000 high Government officials and members of the foreign diplomatic corps, offered prayer at the altar of the Navy Hero at the State Funeral Service held at Hibiya Park.

At the conclusion of the rites, hundreds of thousands of citizens reverently followed to offer their last respects and prayers.

Throughout the Empire and in various parts of Greater East Asia, memorial services were also held today for the spirit of the late great Fleet-Admiral.

At the Suikosha, Shiba Park, services were commenced at 7 a.m., and ended at 7:30 a.m. today.

Crowds Throng Route

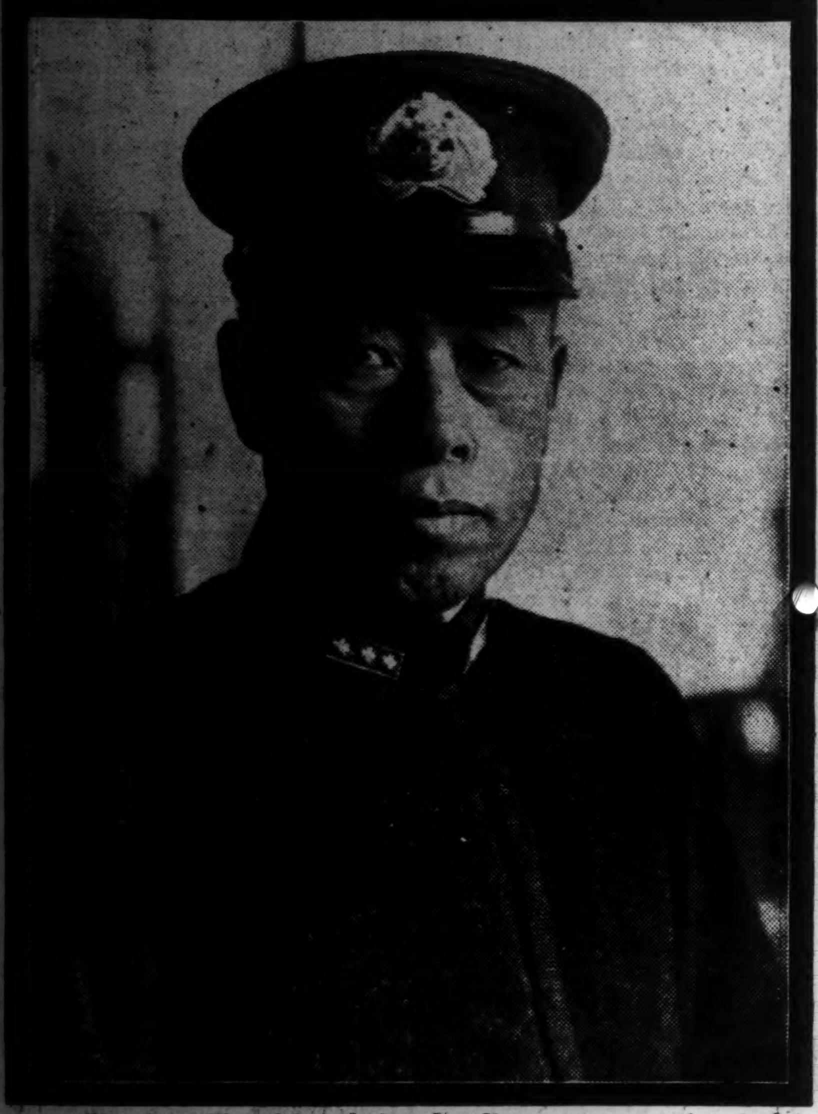
The funeral procession left the Navy Club at 8:50 a.m. The entire route from the Club to Hibiya Park, via Toranomon, was lined by students and members of various public organizations as well as citizens.

The procession was headed by a Navy band and guards of honor. Then came the banner giving the rank and title of the late Fleet-Admiral and the Sword of the Fleet-Admiral. The high decorations bestowed in recognition of his great achievements and personality by His Majesty the Emperor, and other nations were borne by Navy officers. The ashes placed on a gun-carriage were drawn by a number of bluejackets, on the both sides of which walked the honorary pall-bearers, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Admiral Osami Nagano, Admiral Takayoshi Kato, General Otozo Yamada, Admiral Kenji Ide, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Lieutenant-General Hyotaro Kimura, Naoshi Ohara, Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, Vice-Admiral Teikichi Hori, and Vice-Admiral Yoshiyuki Niiyama.

The chief mourner, State Funeral committee members and others followed. Additional guards of

(Continued on Page 2)

Final Honors Rendered



The late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, nemesis of the American and British navies, to whom the Japanese Empire and all the nations of Greater East Asia paid their final respects today.

Loss of Two Fingers in Battle By Yamamoto Is Revealed by Ide

Circumstances surrounding the loss of two fingers on Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's left hand are related by Rear-Admiral Motoharu Ide, one of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's superiors on board the warship Nisshin during the Russo-Japanese War. Rear-Admiral Ide, who has come from Kobe to attend the State funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral, tells the story of the happening 38 years ago to the Mainichi, as follows:

"With the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War several sub-lieutenant cadets, who had just graduated from the naval academy, were assigned to our ship. At that time I was a lieutenant and chief gunner on board the warship Nisshin. Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was among the cadets commissioned to the Nisshin. The Commander was Vice-Admiral Sotaro Misu and the Captain, Heitaro Takeuchi. Cadet Yamamoto was assigned to duty as liaison officer.

"About three o'clock in the afternoon of May 27, 1905, the battle waged the fiercest. The distance between the enemy and ourselves had narrowed down to 3,000 meters. Our shells struck with unerring accuracy. One enemy shell hit the fore bridge. Vice-Admiral Misu was wounded and one of the staff was killed.

"As I was giving orders to the gunners, Cadet Yamamoto rushed to my side, his left hand stained crimson with blood. There was a smile on his sunburned face. As he attempted to raise his left hand high, he exclaimed. 'Squad Commander! I have been wounded.' I shouted 'What is the matter?' Yamamoto replied, 'the fingers have been blown off, that is all. As soon as the blood has stopped flowing I am coming back.' So saying he dashed away.

"An ordinary person's face would have been distorted with pain, but Cadet Yamamoto's was creased with a smile. Afterward I remember saying to him, 'You're wonderful. Do your utmost hereafter, too.' I had no idea that he would become such a great and distinguished Commander.

"At the time of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in 1939, I met him in Osaka, and asked him about the actual power of the American and British navies. He answered, 'If a certain thing is permitted me, we can fight them as equals.' The certain thing the Fleet-Admiral referred to was no doubt airplanes.

"The last time I saw the Fleet-Admiral was at the Navy Club in Kure. He said to me then, 'As this will be my last service to the nation, I have visited Itsukushima Shrine to offer my last prayers.' Deep in the Fleet-Admiral's heart, he had already resolved to command his men on the very front line of battle."

Press Comments

Saturday, June 5
MAINICHI—Deified Rests in Peace
TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. Again Resorts to Lies

Deified Rests in Peace

MAINICHI—The late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, who has died so gallant a death, has been granted the honor of a State funeral by the gracious wishes of His Majesty the Emperor. The rites are to be performed with all the solemnity and sober grandeur the occasion calls for.

Prior to these rites an Imperial Messenger was sent yesterday to read His Imperial Majesty's eulogy acknowledging the distinguished services rendered by the late Fleet-Admiral. By the profundity of Imperial benevolence not only is the soul of the deified hero but we the people at large, too, are moved to the depth of our souls. It was the deeply sympathetic sentiment of the late Fleet-Admiral, expressed in verse when some of the men who had made the historic attack on Pearl Harbor failed to return, that: "Having done what warriors should, they return no more, young heroes all." It is exactly this sentiment which the 100,000,000 people of Japan now feels for the naval hero. For his perfected character as His Imperial Majesty's fighting man, the innumerable, outstanding services he rendered his country in the course of 40 or more years of naval career, the unmatchable glories he achieved since the outbreak of this war until the very end—all these things have earned the admiration and reverence of every Japanese.

It is not only the Japanese nation that so feels over his death. When the news of his end spread throughout the world, the chiefs of state of various nations and their leading statesmen and admirals expressed the sincerest condolences and recalled the splendid exploits of the deceased. Even enemy leaders could not repress expressions of wonder over the magnificent career of our naval hero.

The deified soul of the great man rests in peace today. We renew our sentiments of reverence and sorrow. When he was departing for the great Pacific campaign, he expressed his determination in verse: "They may come in millions strong but what need I of words to say?" What manliness of mien, what simplicity and conviction of inevitable victory, what personal modesty!

We cannot but look up to him as a glorious example of what a Japanese warrior should be. To do without talking about it, such was his credo throughout his life. Thus he was the fittest leader of the great Navy of ours. Because of his proverbial silence, people knew little of his superb feats before he died and many of his achievements came to light only after he had been killed in action. Only half a month since the announcement of his death was made, the many anecdotes that have become household words among us are in themselves so many valuable lessons in character-building. Even in the most trivial details of personal affairs, he sought to serve His Imperial Majesty and his country,

LEADERS OF E. ASIATIC NATIONS EULOGIZE LATE FLEET-ADMIRAL

Wang, Ba Maw, Vargas Laud Achievements--North China Moved

Domei

NANKING, June 4.—Paying high tribute to the gallant death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto on the eve of the State Funeral of the great naval hero in a radio speech from a local broadcasting station tonight, President Wang Ching-wei stated that the late Fleet-Admiral, who was tasked with the highest mission of the Japanese Navy, rendered meritorious services to Japan as well as to Greater East Asia which will not be forgotten.

"The glory of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto is the glory of Greater East Asia," the President declared.

President Wang stated that the Government and people of China, join with Japan in paying homage to the great naval hero who sacrificed his life for the cause of East Asia War.

The Japanese Navy, for more than a century, has served as the bulwark of East Asia against Anglo-American aggression, he said, and particularly referred to the great exploits of the Japanese Navy since the outbreak of the war through the annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor and the destruction of the British Asiatic Fleet off Shonan.

All Chinese Impressed

President Wang declared that the heroic death of the late Fleet-Admiral while directing operations at the foremost front despite his high position as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet particularly impressed the Chinese people, adding that the death of the Fleet-Admiral has redoubled the respect and admiration which the Asiatic peoples have entertained toward him.

The gallant death of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the recent valor and bravery demonstrated by the Japanese Army unit defending Attu against the numerically superior American forces bespeak of the same high spirit with which the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces are fighting the present war, against Britain and the United States, President Wang stressd.

Peoples throughout East Asia in their gigantic task of overthrowing Britain and the United States, must emulate this spirit of the Japanese fighting service, President Wang urged.

"In expressing our profound condolences for the death of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, we wish to express our firm resolve to fight for final victory in the present war with the same immortal spirit of the great Japanese Naval officers," the President concluded.

Ba Maw Pays Tribute

Domei

RANGOON, June 4.—Speaking on behalf of the Burmese Independence Preparation Committee as well as the Burmese nation, Prime Minister Ba Maw, issued a verbal statement to the press paying last tribute to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto in whose honor the Japanese nation will hold a State funeral tomorrow.

Recalling the great sensation caused in Burma by the report of the death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, the Prime Minister declared that the memory of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto who was responsible for the annihilation of the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor and the British East Asiatic fleet in the battle off Malai, will live forever in the hearts of the Burmese.

The late Fleet-Admiral is not only the national hero of Nippon, he stressed, but of Burma as well, adding that when the history of the construction of the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere is completely written, the name of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto undoubtedly will go down as one of the greatest emancipators of the Asiatic Races.

The Burmese leader said that Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto will also be remembered forever as one of the most prominent figures in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Yamamoto's Death Not in Vain, Avers Reich Navy Chief

Domei

BERLIN, June 4.—On the occasion of the State Funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy on Friday sent the following message of condolence to the Japanese Government through the German Embassy in Tokyo:

"On the occasion of the State Funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the German Navy expresses profound regrets with the spirit of a comrade-in-arm. Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto has gone, but his undying exploits will brilliantly shine in Japanese history. Now, Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto has become a worthy successor to the lofty figure of Fleet-Admiral Togo, the great naval hero in the Battle of the Japan Sea. The late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto has contributed a great deal to the emancipation of the East Asiatic people from Western yoke. Not only the Japanese people but also the Germans will take a leaf out of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's book and forge ahead toward the establishment of a new world order with undaunted spirit. Therefore, we confidently believe that the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto will not end in vain. We hereby reverently send a message of farewell to the late Fleet-Admiral."

KUBAN FIGHTING ENDS IN BIG GERMAN VICTORY

Third Decisive Battle Came to a Finish on 3rd

Domei

BERLIN, June 4.—The third decisive battle in the estuary sector of the Kuban, which had developed since May 31, is believed to have ended last Thursday in an overwhelming victory for the Germans.

Concerning the war situation in the same zone up to last Thursday, Colonel Ernst von Hammel, war correspondent of the D.N.B. News Agency on Friday stated to the following effect:

It has been revealed that the third decisive battle around the Kuban bridgehead ended in complete victory for the Germans. Early on Thursday morning, German reserve units launched fierce counter-attacks against the Red army and recaptured a hill which was temporarily occupied by the Soviet troops. In this battle, the Germans captured a number of Soviet prisoners as well as large quantities of arms and ammunition. Mobilizing the remnant forces, the Red army again at noon Thursday attempted a counter-offensive, but German artillery units, in collaboration with a German air force of several hundred planes, concentrated their attack upon the enemy and completely shattered their vain attempts.

Meanwhile, Red dive-bombers comprising some 40 planes attempted to raid German artillery positions, but German fighters immediately shot down 25 of them.

During the battles of the past three days, the Red army lost approximately 120 tanks which roughly correspond to three brigades. During the same period, the Soviet forces also lost 104 planes.

Kadooka to Rome Post

Lieutenant-Colonel Yukio Kadooka was Thursday appointed assistant military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Rome to succeed Colonel Masatake Gondo who was relieved of his post, it was announced Friday by the War Ministry.

Morinigo in Rio de Janeiro

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 3.—President Higino Morinigo of Paraguay, accompanied by Foreign Minister Luis Argana, arrived at Rio de Janeiro today on his way to Washington.

LEWIS YIELDS TO ROOSEVELT

Orders All Strikers To Return to Work--Crisis Not Yet Over

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—The crisis of the United States' coal mine strike appears to have been somewhat eased. A Washington telegram received here reveals that Chairman John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers Union of America on Friday instructed all strikers to return to work in accordance with a similar order from Roosevelt.

Local observers believe that Lewis has yielded to Government pressure brought to bear upon the Union.

Decide to Work Again

Receiving orders from Chairman John Lewis to return to work, the United Mine Workers called a meeting of its policy committee today, and after examination of the Chairman's order, unanimously decided to return to work on June 7, according to reports received from New York.

Conscription Warned

President Roosevelt in a press interview today in connection with orders issued to the miners to resume work declared as follows:

"If the strikers do not resume work by June 7, the government will conscript these men according to the Conscription Laws. The men, working in industries essential to the prosecution of war, have been exempted from military service, but the striking miners have forfeited their right to exemption and will be subjected to immediate conscription.

"This measure applies not only to the coal miners but to workers in other industries resorting to strikes. I am confident that the coal miners will resume work by June 7, and at present am not considering such contingency as the calling out of the army."

Rising Prices Blamed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 4.—Simultaneously with ordering coal mine strikers to return to work by Monday, President Roosevelt conferred with William Green, Chairman of the American Federation of Labor, and Philipp Malley, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organization on Thursday. After the conference, Philipp Malley declared:

"No discussion was made on the coal mine strikes. We simply expressed our dissatisfaction to the President regarding the rising prices of foodstuff. The President ought to give special instructions to Director Prentice Brown of the Price Coordinating Bureau to alleviate the situation, for we believe that the rising of commodity prices is the main cause for the strike."

Meanwhile, a report reaching here from Washington indicates

(Continued on Page 2)

Gaillard Back in Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, June 4.—Dr. Henri Gaillard, Director of the medical department of the Hanoi University who led the French Indo-China delegation to the 2nd Greater East Asiatic Medical Conference held recently in Tokyo, returned here safely today by plane.

Dr. Gaillard, while in Japan following the conclusion of the conference, made an extensive tour inspecting general conditions in the country and paid particular notice to advancements made in medical science in Japan.

$6 Billion Set for Lend Lease

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 3.—The United States Senate passed a bill appropriating $6,000,000,000 for Lend-Lease budget, it is reported from Washington.

ARMY REVOLTS IN ARGENTINA

Ex-War Chief Ramirez Heads Revolutionists--Castillo Seeks Refuge

According to last reports, the Argentine revolt has been suppressed following the arrest of the leader, General Pedro Ramirez

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—A revolutionary movement has been launched by General Pedro Ramirez, former Argentine War Minister. After organizing a temporary legislature, Ramirez secured the administrative rights thus ousting the government headed by President Ramon S. Castillo, according to reports from Buenos Aires.

President Castillo is said to have taken refuge on board an Argentine mine-sweeper in the Bay of Buenos Aires.

Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiniazu took refuge in the Chilean Embassy at Buenos Aires, immediately after the outbreak of the Argentine revolution on June 4, it is reported from Santiago.

Troops Rise in Revolt

Argentine troops stationed at Campo de Mayo rose in revolt under the leadership of former War Minister Pedro Ramirez, on June 4, according to Reuters reports from Montevideo.

Ramirez Presents Demands

General Pedro Ramirez, commander of the revolutionary army of Argentina, submitted the following demands on June 4 to President Castillo:

1. To revise Argentina's neutral policy.
2. To cooperate with nations of the American Continent.
3. To give freedom of election.
4. To purge Argentina's political and official circles.

NEW PROGRAM IN CHINA INTRODUCED UNDER TANI

Envoy Returning Soon To Confer on Policy

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 4.—Ambassador Masayuki Tani arrived here this afternoon from Nanking by train and immediately conferred with Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri and other Japanese officials at the Japanese Ambassadorial Office.

It is understood that Ambassador Tani will return to Tokyo shortly to confer with Government leaders.

The preliminary stage of Nippon's new policy toward China ended under former Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu and constructive steps have already been introduced under Ambassador Tani, it is said.

The timely and smooth settlement of several outstanding problems in the political and economic fields between Tokyo and Nanking is expected to contribute to the further strengthening of the National Government and the development of China as a sovereign state as well as the cementing of the Nippon-China partnership in the present war.

Under the circumstances, it is believed that the forthcoming trip of Ambassador Tani to Tokyo will mark another new epoch in the Nippon-China diplomatic relations.

Nakamura Leaves Nanking

Domei

NANKING, June 4.—Toyoichi Nakamura, newly appointed Minister to Finland and former Chief Counselor of the Japanese Embassy here, left this afternoon for Tokyo to confer with the Japanese Foreign Office before departing for his new post in Helsinki.

Assassination Attempt On Iraqi Regent Fails; Martial Law Ordered

Domei

ROME, June 4.—Martial Law was proclaimed in Bagdad, capital of Iraq today, due to the attempted assassination of Regent Emir Abdul Ilah, uncle of King Feisal II. In this attempt, five officers on guard duty were killed, according to the Messaggero. More than 40 Iraqi army officers and students have already been arrested by Iraqi authorities as suspects, it is also reported.

17,083 U.S. Soldiers Lost as War Captives

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, June 4.—Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, announced today that the number of American soldiers taken prisoner by Axis forces since the opening of the present war totaled 17,083, of which 11,307 were accounted for by Japanese, 3,312 by Germans and 2,464 by Italians, according to reports from Washington. Stimson further added that as those figures were supplied by the International Red Cross Society they cannot be called accurate, thus hinting that the actual number may be far larger.

NO DETAILS ANNOUNCED BY FOE REGARDING ATTU

U.S. Just Repeating Nippon Communique

Aside from repeating the announcement made by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters in connection with the fighting on Attu, no detailed announcements have been made by the enemy on the ground that reports have not yet come in from Attu. However, according to dispatches from Washington relayed to Domei from Buenos Aires, the American Navy Department announced on June 1 as follows:

"The last of the Japanese corps in Attu have been completely annihilated."

Furthermore, the last gallant charge of the Japanese Forces at early dawn on May 29 has also been made clear. The surviving Japanese, led by Colonel Yamazaki, charged like infuriated demons into the enemy line, fighting with whatever they had, bayonets, rifle stocks, fists and knives. The American Navy Department, fear-struck by the indomitable spirit of the Japanese Forces to fight actually to the last man, made the following announcement on June 2.

"The total of Japanese killed by the American forces from May 12 to June 1 numbered 1,791. The number, however, does not include the Japanese dead, cremated or buried by the Japanese themselves, since the commencement of bombardment by the American navy and the air forces."

Maze to Return Home

Domei

CANTON, June 4.—Sir Fredrick Maze, chief of the Chungking Customs Revenue Bureau, has resigned from his post and is expected to return to England shortly after spending more than forty years of his life in China. An announcement to this effect was made by Chungking Finance Minister, H. H. Kung on June 2, according to Chungking dispatches.

Spain-U.S. Talk in Tangiers

Domei

MADRID, June 4.—Lieutenant-General Yoldi Luis Orgaz, Governor-General of Spanish Morocco, called on American Consul Clark at Tangiers today, it is reported from Tangiers. Also present at the conference were several representatives of anti-Axis forces. Details of the conference are unknown.

Prefectural Elections Postponed Until 1944

Prefectural assembly elections, scheduled to be held in 43 prefectures this year and early next year, will be postponed until the end of August, 1944, according to the decision made by the Cabinet Council yesterday.

A bill for postponement of prefectural assembly elections will be submitted to the coming extraordinary Diet session. With postponement of prefectural assembly elections, the election of members of town, village and municipal assemblies will also be postponed. To prevent the holding of elections of prefectural assemblies and local assemblies at the same time, it has been decided that local assembly elections will be held after September 21, 1944, or 20 days after the beginning of prefectural assembly elections.

Churchill and Eden Said Conferring With Stalin

Domei

ZURICH, June 4.—A rumor has been circulated that Prime Minister Churchill is in Moscow conferring with Premier Josef Stalin, as no news of his movements have been received since his visit to Gibraltar.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has not appeared in the House of Commons, and it seems that he is not in London. Thus, it is observed that Eden had accompanied Churchill to Moscow. A view is held by many quarters that British, American and Soviet representatives are conferring in Moscow.

PLANS TO RAID JAPAN FOILED

Foe Bases in China Repeatedly Blasted Making Them Useless

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, June 4.—American heavy bombers of the B-24 type with which the American 14th Air Squadron in China had been hoping to raid Japan Proper and strategic points in the Japanese occupied territories on the continent are proving of no avail to the enemy because the air bases whence they take off are constantly and repeatedly being blasted by the Imperial Air Forces, it was revealed here.

During the first five months of the current year, from January to the end of May, Imperial Army Air Units launched numerous large-scale surprise raids on the enemy airdromes in China with the records to date being eight raids on the Lingling airdrome in South Hunan Province, eight raids on the Kienning air base in northern Fukien Province, six raids on the Hengyang air base in southern Hunan Province, three raids on the enemy airdrome in Liangshan and two raids on the Kanhsien air base in south Kiangsi Province.

Numerous Planes Destroyed

Moreover, Imperial Air Forces on each of these raids either shot down or set ablaze aground numerous enemy aircraft, including heavy bombers of the B-24 type, and rained tons of high explosives upon hangars, runways, gasoline depots and other military installations to render them useless.

The enemy air base in Kienning, northern Fukien Province, in particular, has been completely demolished by the effective raids carried out by the Imperial Air Forces.

Activities of the Imperial Air Units operating on the continent against the American 14th Air Squadron, have become particularly intensified since about February, when, it will be recalled the American air force detached itself from the Chungking Forces and became independent.

The American 14th Air Squadron since then imported some heavy bombers of the B-24 type as well as other super-planes of American make by way of India over the Himalaya mountain range, but these planes are proving a great disappointment to the enemy, who has found that they are only good prey of the active Imperial warriors of the air.

Five P-40s Downed

Domei

NANKING, June 4.—Five enemy P-40 fighter planes were accounted for by Japanese fighters and anti-aircraft batteries during the 12-day period from May 20 to May 31 in the war sector south of the Yangtze River where the Japanese summer offensive is now in full swing, it was learned here.

One of the five enemy planes was downed during a futile attack on Yochow May 28 by the remarkable marksmanship of a Japanese field artillery piece in collaboration with anti-aircraft guns.

Two more of the enemy fighters were found May 25 smashed to pieces by Mt. Tzekamling, 33 kilometers west of Ichang. It is supposed that they crashed themselves against the side of the mountain due to poor visibility prevailing over the area on that particular day.

Engineering College To Open in Peking

Domei

PEKING, June 4.—The Education Bureau of the Peking Special Municipality has decided to open, beginning the coming fall semester, an engineering college here in line with the plan for the founding of colleges to promote vocational education as approved by the recent Education Administration Conference, it is revealed here today.

The new college is intended to train engineers for the industrial development of North China as a supply base for the successful execution of the current war.

Admitting graduates of middle-schools, it is disclosed, the new college will open three departments each giving a three-year course in electro-engineering, mechanical engineering and civil engineering.

At the same time, with a view to promoting Chinese scientific education, the new college will be attached to a technological middle-school, it is understood.

War Captives Exchanged

Domei

ROME, June 4.—Exchange of 344 wounded and sick Italian officers and men and 229 nurses for 535 British war prisoners took place today at Izmir. Turkish Government representatives and International Red Cross Officials supervised the exchange.

Final State Tribute Paid to Yamamoto At Hibiya Function

(Continued from Page 1)

honor brought up the rear of the procession.

The procession arrived at the Funeral Hall, Hibiya Park, at 9:45 a.m. The ashes were taken from the gun-carriage and taken to the pavilion to be placed in state.

Offerings Are Made

After the Shinto ritual, the Imperial Messenger of His Majesty the Emperor made offerings to the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral. The Imperial Messengers of Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager followed and then came the messengers of various Princes of the Blood.

At 10:45 a.m., Yoshimasa Yamamoto, son and chief mourner, made his offerings, and at that moment the guards of honor sounded the bugles and fired a rifle salute.

At 10:50 a.m. Prime Minister Hideki Tojo made his offerings, the signal for the whole nation to rise and offer silent tribute to the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral.

Worship by relatives and others followed. Then at noon, the general public were allowed to enter the State Funeral grounds to make their offerings. The long lines of the eager people who had waited outside the park since early morning to have the opportunity of paying their last respects to the great Naval Hero slowly passed in front of the altar.

Public worship ended at 1:30 p.m.

At 2:30 p.m. the funeral carriage will leave the State Funeral Pavilion for the Tama cemetery. Arriving at the cemetery at about 3:55 p.m. burial service will be held there. At about 6 p.m. offerings will be made at the grave amidst a performance of music. An address by the chief mourner will end the service at the grave.

East Asia Leaders Eulogize Yamamoto

(Continued from Page 1)

construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In conclusion, he declared that tomorrow when Prime Minister Hideki Tojo proceeds to the altar to pay his last respects to the fallen hero at the funeral site in Tokyo, the entire Burmese nation will join him in devoting one minute to silent prayer.

Vargas Eulogizes Hero

Domei

MANILA, June 4.—Outstanding war achievements won by the Japanese Navy under the able command of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto contributed highly to the liberation of the Filipinos from the old Anglo-American shackles, declared Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, in a statement on behalf of the Filipinos on the eve of the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

On the day of the late Fleet-Admiral's State Funeral tomorrow, the statement declared at the outset, not only the Japanese nation but all the races of Greater East Asia should go into deep mourning. The funeral day should be the occasion for all Filipinos to remember both in grief and admiration the glorious death of the late Japanese hero.

The statement, then referring to the sterling character of the late Fleet-Admiral, admitted that he was one of the best naval commanders in the history of the world. All Filipinos, by remembering that the series of defeats given to the Anglo-American navies by the late naval hero was highly responsible for the release of the Philippine Islands from the sinister Anglo-American domination, should always express their gratitude to the late Fleet-Admiral.

Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was killed in action while at the foremost front-line of battle, This fact eloquently shows his profound concern for the hardships borne by his subordinates at the front lines.

Mr. Vargas concluded:

"The late Fleet-Admiral commands the boundless admiration of all who value valor and loyalty, whether they be comrade or enemy, whether they be Oriental or Occidental."

Chu Issues Statement

Domei

PEKING, June 4.—On the eve of the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto in Tokyo, Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Council, issued a statement declaring that the 100 million people of North China "will ever keep in their minds the noble spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral in pushing Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion."

"The 100 million people of North China were greatly moved when the news of the heroic death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto reached us," he said.

Chu Shen noted that Greater East Asia lost a great leader with the passing of the late Fleet-Admiral

CHIANG'S WOE NOTED BY FOE

Time, Life Magazines Bare Degeneration In Chungking Regime

The recent Washington conference of American and British leaders has resulted in the anti-Axis camp displaying an increased interest in the war situation in East Asia, a Berlin dispatch to Domei says.

It is noticeable that American and British leaders talk more loudly of aiding Chungking as they realize the true state of affairs in East Asia.

There would be no practical way for the anti-Axis camp to aid Chungking other than by retaking the Burma Road. It would seem that the conclusion the anti-Axis camp will arrive at eventually will be that the first thing to do is to engage in counter-offensive operations against Burma.

Chungking has been quick to take advantage of this to press for American and British aid.

As a matter of fact the position of Chungking is going from bad to worse. The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung carried on June 3, a Lisbon dispatch about Chungking the substance of which follows:

Against Continuing War

"According to the Chungking correspondent of the American magazine Time, who has made an extensive tour of the interior of China, few people in regions controlled by Chungking are agreeable to the idea of continuing the war.

"The correspondent met only one man who was in favor of continuing the war. Upon inquiring it was found that he was a smuggler and had made great profits by importing contraband goods into China. It is but natural that this state of social affairs in Chungking-controlled regions should be helpful to the conversion of these regions into a hot-bed of Communism.

"Communists in China are gaining in influence, and there is an accentuation of the friction between the Chungking forces and the Eighth Route Communist Army.

"A report to the American magazine Life, written on the spot, reveals that officials in Chungking are degenerating rapidly and that corruption is rampant within the Chungking regime. The loans which have been made to Chungking by America and Britain have been used for financing illicit transactions. The people have not benefitted from these loans. The pay of Chungking troops is as poor as ever."

Ire of Italians Roused By Inhuman R.A.F. Raids

Domei

ROME, June, 4.—The inhuman blind bombings by anti-Axis air forces on Italy, causing large casualties among innocent civilians and children has resulted in greatly stimulating the fighting spirit of the people.

The R.A.F. attacked Livorno City, an important port in western Italy yesterday. Casualties were 249 dead and about 600 wounded, according to Italian authorities.

Among the buildings which were blindly bombed were several orphanages. Thus, the anger of the Italians against the brutal British has been heightened.

Chung Visiting Shonan

Domei

SAIGON, June 4.—Chung Yung-fu, Trade Commissioner in Saigon for the National Government of China, left here today by air for Shonan to exchange views with leading Chinese residents there.

He is expected to remain in Shonan for ten days and strengthen the bonds between the National Government and the Ovearseas Chinese residents in the Southern Regions.

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whose achievements long will be remembered.

"On the eve of the State Funeral I wish to express on behalf of the 100 million people of North China our heartfelt condolence and deepest respect to the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral."

Muslims Cable Condolence

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 4.—In expressing sorrow over the death, in action, of late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto the Djawa Moslem League (M.I.I.A.) in representing various Mohammedan organizations in the region dispatched today the following cable of condolence to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, it is revealed here today.

"We the M.I.I.A. wish to express our heartfelt grief over the glorious death on the field of battle of late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, and also to offer our sincere gratitude toward his past accomplishments for the sake of the East Asiatic peoples.

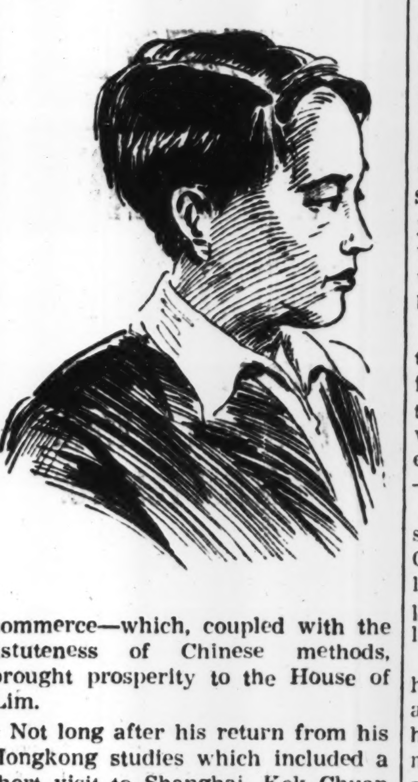
"We pray that his death may motivate Japan's further victories in the War of Greater East Asia.

E. ASIA SIDELIGHTS

Young Businessman of Shonan

Business came naturally to Lim Kok Chuan. His father before him and his grandfather before him had been in business and it was only natural that Kok Chuan should follow in his honorable parent's footsteps. Between father and son, the clothing store on High Street became one of the largest in Singapore. Their ancestors in Fukien Province would be proud of their fortune.

Kok Chuan's father had been quite generous, for after his graduation from the Anglo-Chinese School, he had been allowed to attend Hongkong University where he studied commerce—which, coupled with the astuteness of Chinese methods, brought prosperity to the House of Lim.



Not long after his return from his Hongkong studies which included a short visit to Shanghai, Kok Chuan returned to Singapore where he soon took over the management of the growing clothing emporium. A new facade and latest imported styles from Hollywood brought flourishing business to the store.

Lim Kok Chuan did not like the Europeans. He hated their arrogance when they came into the store to buy a shirt or a necktie—for they treated him like a coolie, using pidgin English. He detested the manner in which they encroached upon the Asiatic cabarets, bringing their boisterous, crudely-painted wives after dinner. At least the Raffles, Swimming Club and the Tanglin Club were exclusive perserves for these uncouth European—and they should have the decency, at least, to stay out of the cabarets, but no!

During the week, Kok Chuan got in a couple sets of tennis at the home of a friend. After that beer and if there was a wager—a good Chinese dinner with his erstwhile business rivals. Just after his return from Hongkong University, Kok Chuan played football for the Straits Chinese Recreation Club but he gave it up.

Saturdays usually found Lim and the rest of the gang either engaged in a friendly game of mah jongg or else drinks at the Great Eastern Cabaret. Kok Chuan had his favorite, a comely graceful Shanghai beauty, who appealed to him with her coquettish manners. She even broached the subject of marriage but Kok Chuan knew better. His father desired that he marry the daughter of Wong Swee Koh and he was too much of an Oriental son to disagree.

Ugly war clouds broke into a storm one December morning and Singapore found itself at war. At first Kok Chuan would have nothing to do with the war, it was no business of his. The Europeans had asked for trouble and they got it. Gradually as the fighting neared Singapore, Kok Chuan's business slackened With time on his hands, Kok Chuan learned that many of his friends went into the Auxiliary Medical Service—not to help the British, mind you, but to aid the helpless Chinese women and children who were victims of the war which the British brought to these shores.

It had been a terrible nightmare—the siege of Singapore—but after a few days the cowering British had thrown up their hands and the quiet, well-mannered Japanese had restored order to war-ravaged Singapore—now named Shonan.

The shuttered windows of his store were lowered and soon Kok Chuan returned to business. Slowly, as days of peace continued, the population resumed their normal lives.

Just the other day, one of the boys had called him on the telephone for a game of mah jongg and the crowd had gotten together after many months. The cabarets, too, had resumed and the amusement parks, the New World and the Great World were again ablaze with lights. Kok Chuan walked through the rows of stalls and games at the Great World only the other night. Then, he dropped in for a couple of beers at the Great Eastern Cabaret. His friend, Bessie Lee, was sitting at her former table; there was a new band on the stand but otherwise the scene was the same. Gone were the obnoxious Europeans with their half-drunken wives; gone were the arrogant British youths with their possessive manners.

He saw a few Japanese quietly sitting in the corner. They watched as he and the rest of his friends enjoyed themselves. Some of them danced but the Japanese were unobtrusive and well-mannered. One or two of them danced—and they were mighty skillful.

Kok Chuan's business friends told him that the Japanese were efficient organizers and alert businessmen. Kok Chuan found that their taste in clothes was good. And the Japanese really had the interests of the local population at heart.

It was good—this New Order in Singapore—rather Shonan.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

A new term has been coined by someone: "the Yamamoto spirit." The people of Japan have clearly realized that to live in accordance with this spirit unmistakably coincides with the way to victory in war.

It is our enemies, the United States and Britain, that robbed us of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto in flesh. But what have they gained? Stricken with grief as we were on receipt of the news, our Navy has remained utterly unshaken in its unmatched prowess. Encountering this great misfortune the people of Japan roused themselves in reaction. Both the warriors at the front and the workers behind the lines have begun marching in a determined measure to avenge the death of their naval hero. In their deep sorrow for the late Fleet-Admiral, they have reaffirmed their resolve to defeat the enemy and have plunged themselves with redoubled energy into the actual working out of the means. This has already become a most active national movement. In this the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto now lives. He will live on forever.

When his remains returned to Japan and were placed in state at the Navy Club, people desiring to burn incense before the catafalque came in huge crowds. Today when the rites of the State funeral are performed, every Japanese whether in the homeland, in a colonial area or in a foreign country, will no doubt offer a silent prayer with all his heart. But this will not be a mere expression of thanks or farewell to the late Fleet-Admiral. It will, as it must, be a unanimous oath with his deified soul as witness, that every Japanese shall bend his energy and ability to carry on the work in the performance of which he died.

U.S. Again Resorts to Lies

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The last stand and the stirring attack launched by the defenders of Attu in the Aleutians against overwhelming odds, vowing to come back to life seven times if need be to destroy their enemy, have amazed the world for sheer heroism. There can be no question that the terrific last attack made by the Japanese caused heavy damage to the Americans seeing that every one of them died fighting.

Despite the fact that American forces had landed on Attu and were engaged in terrific fighting with the Japanese, the United States Government would not issue any information. They began to give it out piecemeal only when the Imperial Headquarters issued a communique and the American public began to condemn Washington's secretiveness This is a sign that the American losses must have been unexpectedly heavy.

It has been made clear by the Imperial Headquarters' communiques on the Attu fighting that not only the American troops landed on the island but the warships and transports that took part in the action also suffered severe damage. When the two sets of damage are added together, the total must come to formidable proportions. Hanson Baldwin, military commentator, pointed out the difficulties the Americans were having at the time, showing that they were suffering more damage than they had ever bargained for.

The United States Government is making a closely-guarded secret of this fact and is spreading its usual lies but the truth will out no matter what maneuvers it should adopt. The time will come when the American public will learn what actually took place at Attu and there will be a terrific outcry against a studied policy on the part of their Government to dupe the people and keep them in the dark as to what is really going on.

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N. CHINA GAINS VICTORY STAND

Self-Bolstering Atmosphere Prevails --Construction Pushed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

PEKING, June 4.—Unit Commander Ohkido of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China, in an interview with newspapermen today, spoke of the various circumstances in North China following the change in the Japanese China policy, involving the present position of the Expeditionary Force in North China and the war results in the present Spring offensive operations, China's participation in the war, Japan's policy toward China and the future mission of and various problems confronting North China.

In accordance with the national policy, the North China Force, he declared, has made a change in its policy since the start of this year, with the result that the inhabitants in North China have renewed their recognition of the necessity for complete Sino-Japanese collaboration. A positive self-bolstering atmosphere has begun to prevail and in addition sound construction work in North China is being steadily propelled in a full-fledged manner.

Commander Ohkido's Speech

Unit Commander Ohkido spoke as follows:

"Since the start of this year, the North China Force has committed the political and economic affairs, in which the Force had so far been concerned, to the responsibility and initiative on the part of the Republic of China, thereby enabling the latter to handle these affairs autonomously. Since then the Force has pushed the control of all North China from a general point of view, thereby helping the Chinese side establish its self-bolstering structure.

"As a result, the North China Force has been able to achieve outstanding results in the mopping-up of Chungking and Chinese Communist troops by giving full play to its true character as the field-army. As the duties of the Force has become simple, it is but natural that the fighting power should have increased. Through this change in its policy, the Force could concentrate all energies for renovating military discipline, strengthening training, improving its mobility, and the like.

Mission of North China

"It is keenly felt that the position and mission of North China as a center of the construction work of Greater East Asia will further increase in importance in the future. I believe that it is a noble responsibility, placed on us under the circumstances, to make North China a land for material and spiritual cooperation and friendship between Japan and North China. It is most necessary to bring about true cooperative relations and push the work of economic development to contribute toward the execution of the common war.

"But the Chinese Communist Army forms a cancer in the construction task of North China. In order to effect the establishment of a sound North China, the Force is resolved to mop up the Communist troops in a thoroughgoing manner. Looking straight at the fact that the Chinese Communist Party is trying to win the confidence of the people by false propaganda and intimidation on the strength of armed force, it is the urgent matter of the moment to establish and briskly carry out the policy of mopping up the Communist troops in North China.

Sure-Victory Position

"As described above, the sure-victory position has been being established in North China. It is considered that before long the six year-old construction work in North China will come to a successful conclusion. At present food, commodity prices and other problems are confronting North China. But these problems exist not only in North China but throughout the world without exception.

"In accordance with the national policy, the North China Force has effected the most swift change in its policy since the beginning of this year. The people in North China have re-recognized the necessity of complete Sino-Japanese collaboration and their positive self-bolstering atmosphere has been enhanced outstandingly. Meanwhile, the fighting power of the North China force, on the whole, has been epochally increasing."

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Lewis Yields To Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

that all American papers are stressing the gravity of the situation as occasioning an unprecedented crisis to the munitions' industry. The American public condemns Lewis' unpatriotic action as hampering the production of important war materials, and fears that either submission or compromise with Lewis will have an ill effect upon the United States.

On the other hand, some Americans claim that the present aggravated situation has been brought about by Roosevelt and the Washington Government. The Herald Tribune in New York, levelling its spearhead toward Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, declared: "What Ickes has done so far in the present strike has been very disappointing. In the first place, his interference has resulted in depriving the War Labor Board of its special rights. Secondly, it was quite unnecessary for him to have put part of the blame on coal mine owners, stating that some influential coal mine owners deliberately refuse the settlement of the issue."

However, the urgent problem now is how to settle the existing situation. Regarding this question, there seems to be no means, and the Herald Tribune declared: "The encirclement of all coal mines with troops may be able to protect those who return to their work, but we don't think that it will result in large-scale production of coal—necessary for final victory—by causing all strikers to resume work."

Then the Evening Star, in its editorial entitled "Humiliating Sight," stated as follows: "Roosevelt, in his appeal to all coal miners as well as to the public, declared that production of coal will never be suspended. But what about the present situation? The production of coal has now been openly and recklessly suspended. We wonder what the Government is going to do to deal with this situation!"

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Ritsumeikan University To Donate Plane to Navy

In ardent desire to express sincerest and deepest sorrow for the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto has lately decided to donate funds for a fighter plane to the Navy Ministry, reports Domei.

The enterprise is to be sponsored by all the students as well as by the faculty and the parents of the students.

Since the boys of the middle school attached to the University presented a fighter plane to the Maizuru Naval Station in commemoration of the last Navy Day, the plane to be presented by the University will be named, "Ritsumeikan the Second."

Finns Fete Army Day

Domei

HELSINKI, June 4.—Finland's Army Day was celebrated at schools and Government offices today, in accordance with the proclamation issued June 3, last year.

Also, today is the birthday of Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army.

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